

ARMY



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FORCES

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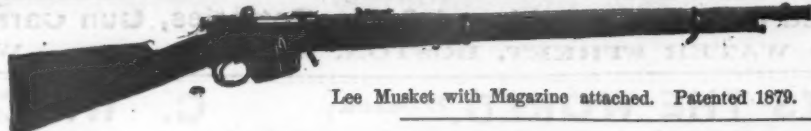
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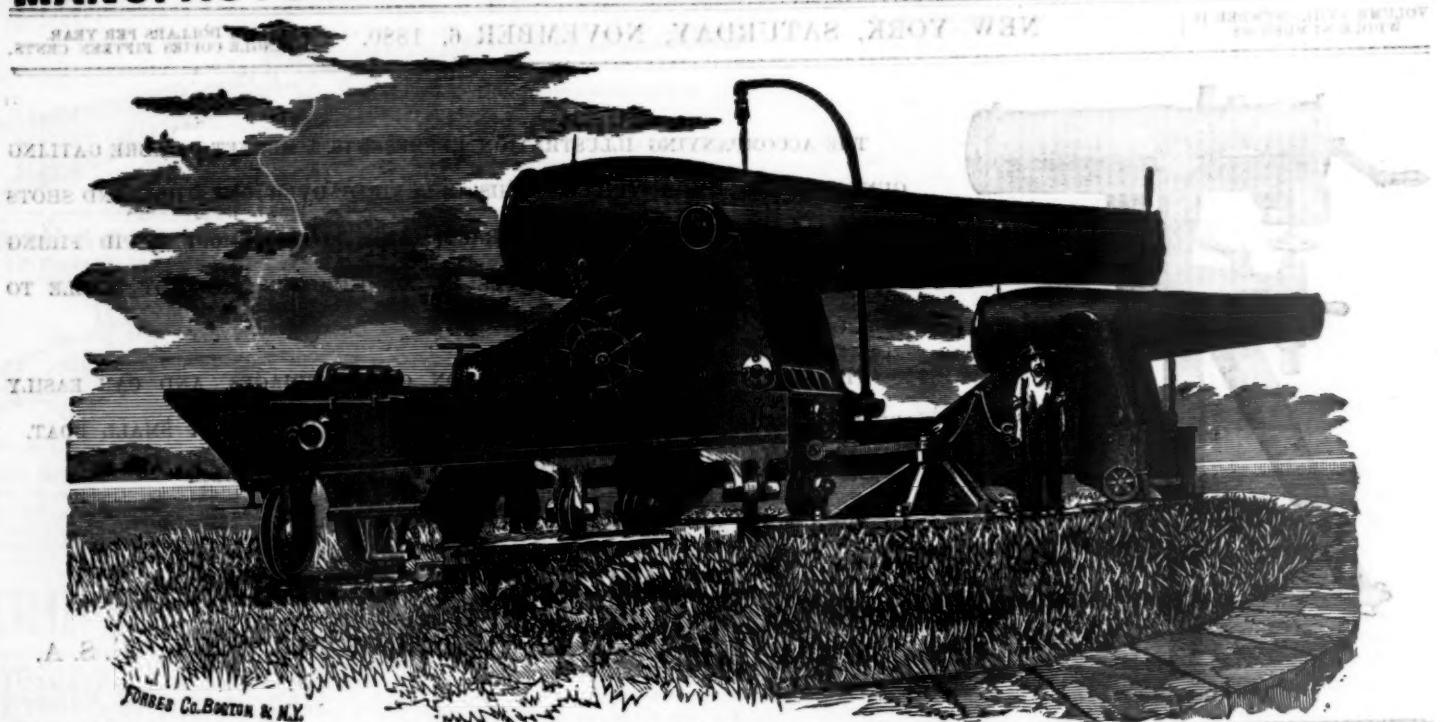
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Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bonus, 1st Cav.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 11, 1880.

Publishes directions respecting Boards of Survey, with a view to insure comprehensive and correct reports, and compliance with orders and regulations prescribing the duties and powers of such Boards, and the manner in which their reports should be rendered.

G. O. 5, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Oct. 23, 1880.

Publishes the annexed extract from a letter from the Board of Engineer Officers constituted by S. O. 59, A. G. O., 1879.

The Board respectfully submits the following recommendations:

"That officers be notified that in their examination, special prominence will be given to those branches of their profession, as Civil and Military Engineers, upon which they have had little, or no practical experience, within the scope of the programme set forth in General Orders No. 3, from Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C., dated May 1, 1870."

CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Oct. 16, 1880.

Calls the special attention of officers serving in this Department to paragraph No. 529, "Laidley's Revised Rifle Firing." The target record for each month accompanying the report in musketry will give a record of the best firing during the month, range, names of men, score for each shot of not less than five consecutive shots, and percentage of maximum possible.

On the monthly reports in musketry, commanders of companies will, hereafter, add together the percentages at each range, and divide the sum by the number of men firing at that range.

CIRCULAR No. 20, DEPT. OF SOUTH, Oct. 26, 1880.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in the Dept. for September, 1880.

Subsistence supplies sold since July 1, 1880, to companies, detachments, and hospitals, for the exclusive use of such companies, detachments, or hospitals, should have been sold at cost prices, not including cost of transportation. If anything in excess of cost has been paid for such supplies, this excess should be refunded to the proper officer, and his receipt therefor taken, and filed with the account of the officer refunding it. Upon the receipt should appear, in detail, the facts in the case (Letter from A. G., W. D., Oct. 19, pub. in G. O. 13, D. P., Nov. 1.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever is relieved from duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic and Dept. of East (S. O. 54, Nov. 3, M. D. A.)

Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj't-Gen., will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and make inspection of those posts. After the completion of the duty, Col. Kelton will return to his proper station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 159, Oct. 23, M. D. P.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major Charles G. Saville, Chief Q. M. of Dept. of Columbia, to Tacoma, W. T., and return, between Oct. 4 and 6, was on public business, which is confirmed (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.)

The late A. A. Q. M. at Caldwell, Kas., will turn over all the public animals, transportation, etc., for which he is accountable, to Depot Q. M., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 236, Oct. 26, D. M.)

Major J. G. C. Lee is relieved from duty in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 183, Oct. 28, D. C.)

In connection with the purchase of pack mules for the Q. M. Dept., Major Richard N. Batchelder, Q. M., will proceed to Colton, Cal. On the completion of that duty there, he will rejoin his station in San Francisco (S. O. 153, Oct. 22, M. D. P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Major Thos. C. Sullivan will be relieved from Oct. 11 by Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., of his duties as Chief Com'y of Sub., Dept. of Columbia, and Depot C. S., at Vancouver Bks., to enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 182, c. a., W. D. (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.)

The journeys performed by Major Thos. C. Sullivan, Chief Com'y of Sub. of Dept. of Columbia, to Portland, Ore., and return, on July 1st, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th; Aug. 6th, 8th, 24th, 25th, 27th, and Sept. 1st, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 24th, and 29th, in connection with his duties as Purchasing Com'y at Portland, Ore., are confirmed (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.)

Com'y Sergt. Thomas H. Forsyth (late Sergt. Major 4th Cav.), will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. Casper Hurst (late Sergt. Batt. I, 3d Art.), will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Major M. R. Morgan, Chief Com'y of Sub. of Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to the Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., on public service (S. O. 136, Oct. 30, D. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The contract of A. A. Surg. W. N. Handy is annulled, to take effect upon receipt of this order at Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 129, Oct. 21, D. N. M.)

Asst. Surg. J. H. Patzki will proceed to Jackson Bks., New Orleans, La., and report to the C. O. of the garrison, now en route to that post (S. O. 126, Oct. 29, D. S.)

The services of Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor not being longer required before the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 179, c. a., he will be governed by the requirements of S. O. 190, c. a., Hdqrs of Army (S. O. 217, Oct. 25, D. T.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heizman is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Surg. John Moore is relieved from duty with the Medical Examining Board in New York City, to take effect Nov. 1, 1880, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for duty as Med. Director of that Dept., relieving Surg. E. I. Baily. Surg. Baily, on being relieved by Surg. Moore, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and report by letter, upon his arrival there, to the Surg. Gen. Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood will report, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East for temporary duty (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. V. Landerdale is relieved from duty as Post rg. at Newport Bks., Ky., and will report to the C. O. at Pherson Bks., O., for duty (S. O. 127, Nov. 1, D. S.)

Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, member G. C.-M. Fort Wylie, Nov. 8 (S. O. 196, Nov. 4, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel, member G. C.-M. Fort Warren Nov. 8 (S. O. 196, Nov. 4, D. E.)

Surg. Dallas Bache, member G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks., Cal., Oct. 25 (S. O. 157, Oct. 27, M. D. P.)

Par. 5, S. O. 129, c. a., Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, annulling contract of A. A. Surg. W. N. Handy, is confirmed (S. O. 240, Oct. 30, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. C. B. Ewing will, when relieved from duty with the command in the field under Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., for duty (S. O. 137, Nov. 1, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. White is ordered to proceed on public business to several large cities East, and return to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.)

The following named Hosp. Stewards were appointed Oct. 27, 1880, and ordered to report as follows for assignment to duty: Chas. Laar, late private Co. K, 19th Inf., in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri; Augustus H. Whiting, late private Co. C, 12th Inf., by letter to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona; Carlos H. Howard, late private Co. K, 21st Inf., in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia; Wm. Denner, late corporal Co. A, 18th Inf., by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota.

Hosp. Steward Geo. Dissenbach, Fort Townsend, W. T., to be honorably discharged the Service of the United States (S. O. 232, Oct. 28, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. H. H. King, Vancouver Bks., W. T., to be honorably discharged the Service of the United States (S. O. 233, Oct. 29, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Fred. De Land, Fort Douglas, U. T., discharged Oct. 23, 1880, on Surg. certificate of disability.

Hosp. Steward F. A. Bradbury is relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty at that post. He is permitted to delay fourteen days en route (S. O. 193, Oct. 29, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Joseph Rhinehart, having performed the duty assigned him in S. O. 137, June 26, 1880, from Fort Custer, M. T., will rejoin his station, Fort Custer, M. T., at the expiration of his present furlough (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward William A. Henry (late Private, Batt. H, 3d Art.), will proceed to Whipple Bks., A. T., and report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The telegraphic instructions of Oct. 12 to Paymaster James P. Canby to proceed to Vancouver Bks. on Oct. 13, for the purpose of paying the detachment of scouts under command of 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf., are confirmed (S. O. 182, Oct. 12, D. C.)

Paymaster T. C. H. Smith will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 236, Oct. 26, D. M.)

Paymaster H. G. Thomas, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will return to his station, Pueblo, Colo. (S. O. 237, Oct. 27, D. M.)

Major C. I. Wilson is detailed a member of Board of Survey convened by S. O. 217, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, vice Major F. S. Dodge (S. O. 218, Oct. 26, D. T.)

Paymaster Charles McClure is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for duty in that Dept. (S. O., Nov. 3, W. D.)

Paymaster H. G. Thomas, Pueblo, Colo., will proceed to pay the troops stationed at Forts Lyon and Garland and at the Cantonments at Pagosa Springs and on the Uncompahgre and La Plata—all in Colorado—on the muster for Oct. 31, 1880 (S. O. 240, Oct. 30, D. M.)

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of September and October, 1880: Paymaster Rodney Smith, at Fort McDowell, A. T., Fort Yuma and San Diego Bks., Cal.; Paymaster B. M. Potter, at Fort Gaston, Cal., and the posts in and about the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Fort Klamath, Ore., Benicia Bks., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Paymaster James R. Roche, at Forts Halleck and McDermitt, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 161, Oct. 26, M. D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. James C. Ayres will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., on public service (S. O. 133, Oct. 28, D. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Andrew Bush (late Sergt. Batt. K, 4th Art.), will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report to the officer in charge of the Ord. Depot at that post for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey (late Sergt. Batt. B, 2d Art.), will proceed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., and assume the duties of Ord. Sergt. at that post, reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of South (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

Capt. O. E. Michaelis will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for temporary duty (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.)

Major Isaac Arnold is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage on hand at the recruiting rendezvous Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O., Nov. 3, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Schwartz will proceed from Fort Winthrop to Fort Standish, Me., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Keefe, who will proceed to Fort Winthrop, Me. (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Chaplain J. H. Macomber will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report to C. O. for duty (S. O. 131, Oct. 26, D. D.)

Superintendents of National Cemeteries.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Basil Norris, Surgeon; Major J. M. Moore, Quartermaster, and Capt. W. H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, will assemble in Washington, D. C., at the call of the senior officer, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such persons as may be brought before it for appointment as superintendents of national cemeteries. The applicants must fulfill the conditions prescribed in G. O. 37, April 13, 1877, from the War Dept. The junior member will act as recorder (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.)

Signal Service.—The following changes in the stations and duties of acting signal officers are made: 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 1st Inf., now at San Diego, Cal., will proceed with as little delay as practicable to Dayton, Wash. T., and assume charge of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States military telegraph line in Washington and Idaho Territories, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, and subsequent acts, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., of his duties in connection with said line, receiving from and accepting to him for such Government property and funds as may be turned over to him, under the instructions of the Acting Chief Signal Officer, by Lieut. Birkhimer. Lieut. Booth will establish his office and station at Dayton, and will be governed in the discharge of his duties by such instructions as he may receive from the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Lieut. Birkhimer, upon being relieved by Lieut. Booth of his

duties in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the line of telegraph now under his charge, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, and subsequent acts, will turn over to that officer all Government property and funds for which he is responsible pertaining to said telegraph line, and will report in person without delay to the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Oct. 28, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 1, 1880:

Cos. D, E, F, and I, 2d Inf., to Camp Spokane, Wash. T.
Post Office address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.
Co. A, 9th Inf., to Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.
Co. D, 19th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
All mail for Cos. E, G, and I, 2d Art., through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A, B, D, K, M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.; E, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, R, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
* Address via Roseman, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major James S. Brisbin, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Nov. 11 (S. O. 130, Oct. 26, D. D.).
Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Major D. S. Gordon (S. O. 137, Nov. 1, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C, G, I, M, Fort A. Russell, Wyo. T.; B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; A, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; H, K, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, Fort Hays, Kas.; B, K, L, Fort Riley, Kas.; G, H, M, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Bill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E, Fort Elliott, Tex.
† In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Transferred.—Major E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav., will order the Regimental Adjutant 4th Cavalry and the Regimental Headquarters to proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and prepare for the transfer to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 236, Oct. 26, D. M.).
2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins from Co. D to E, vice 2d Lieut. G. W. Van Dusen, from Co. E to D (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb.; H, L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

A Sad Business.—A despatch received last week from Robinson, Neb., says a disgraceful row occurred at Camp Sheridan, the Saturday night previous, about a "soiled dove" named "Beaver Tooth Nell," in which E. Y. Collins shot himself dead while drawing a revolver; a man named Joyce was mortally wounded by a bullet from Page's revolver. Sergt. Green, of the 5th Cav., attempted to disarm Page, and was wounded, rendering amputation of the leg necessary, and at the latest accounts he was dying. Several others were slightly wounded. Page was arrested.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after re-enlistment, is granted Corpl. Christian Madsen, Co. A (S. O. 102, Oct. 28, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, P, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, under special instructions from the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 137, Oct. 18, D. A.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson and John N. Glass are detailed as members G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Grant, A. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 136, Oct. 16, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, J, D, Fort Yates, D. T.; F, Fort Buford, D. T.
† In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, H, I, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, M. T.; M, San Felipe, Tex.; G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; J, Fort Brown, Tex.
† In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 216, Oct. 23, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for six months, with permission to leave the United States, to take effect when his services can be spared by his company commander, is granted Corpl. William Adams, Co. D (S. O. 215, Oct. 22, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; E, Fort Craig, N. M.; K, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; D, Fort Lewis, Colo.; B, C, H, M, Fort Cummings, N. M.
* In the field, Southern New Mexico.
† In camp at Mesquero Indian Agency.

Assignment to Stations.—Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., commanding troops in the field, will detach from his command and send to Fort Cummings, N. M., Lieut.-Col. Dudley, with Cos. B, C, H, and M, 9th Cav., two companies of the 15th Inf., Goodwin's Indian Scouts, and one company of the 15th Inf. to relieve Co. H (Hale's), 16th Inf., on escort duty to railway surveying parties (S. O. 130, Oct. 23, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Oct. 11, directing 2d Lieut. M. W. Day, Albuquerque, N. M., to send Sergt. Thomas Ford, Co. A, to Watrous, and go himself to Las Vegas, N. M., after deserters, and return, are confirmed (S. O. 129, Oct. 21, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, E, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; A, C, G, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, J, I, L, Fort Stockton, Tex.
† In the field.

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, R, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—Major John Mendenhall is relieved from duty at the headquarters of his regiment, Fort Adams, R. I., and will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and assume command of that post (S. O. 194, Nov. 1, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major John Mendenhall, Capt. Royal T. Frank, Thomas Ward, and 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 4 (S. O. 192, Oct. 28, D. E.).

Major Clement L. Best, Capt. John C. White, 1st Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, Frederic C. Nichols, Abner H. Merrill, 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, members, and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 8 (S. O. 196, Nov. 4, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 195, Nov. 3, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. M. Randol, one month (S. O., Nov. 3, W. D.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F, Corpus Christi, Tex.; L, Jackson Bks, La.; E, G, Little Rock Bks, Ark.
* Send all mail through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas.

Change of Station.—Bat. L will proceed to Jackson Bks, La., and Bat. G to Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 216, Oct. 23, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, member, and 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Maurice, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 4 (S. O. 192, Oct. 28, D. E.).

Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, Sebree Smith, Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle, Hamilton Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 8 (S. O. 196, Nov. 4, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. B. Hubbard, three days (S. O. 195, Nov. 3, D. E.).

G. C.-M.—1st Sergeant Eli Bumsell, Bat. H, who was recently tried by a G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C., for certain alleged misstatements as to expenditures, has been honorably acquitted (G. C.-M. O., Oct. 25, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. George P. Barstow, James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieut. John F. Mount, C. W. Harold, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Nov. 8 (S. O. 196, Nov. 4, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Frank W. Hess, ten months (S. O., Oct. 29, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.; E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 4th Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock, from Bat. M to Light Bat. B; 1st Lieut. W. R. Quinnan, from Light Bat. B to Bat. M. Lieut. Paddock will proceed to join his new battery (S. O., Nov. 1, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Little Rock, Ark.; H, Newport Bks, Ky.; D, E, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and B, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Meyer's Spring, Tex.; C, D, E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E, I, Camp at mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex.; G, H, Camp near Faver's Ranch, Tex.; K, Pena Colorado, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. Smith, five months (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, E, F, I, Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—Major Leslie Smith is assigned to temporary duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, to take effect from Oct. 6 (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.).

To enable Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Sub. Dept., to comply with the requirements of par. 8, S. O. 182, W. D., Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., will relieve him of his duties as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at the Vancouver Depot, to take effect from Oct. 11 (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames will report to the C. O. Vancouver Bks for further orders to conduct all enlisted men now at that post belonging to the commands serving at Forts Coeur d'Alene and Colville, and at Camp Chelan (new site), to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., whence they will be forwarded to their respective commands (S. O. 182, Oct. 12, D. C.).

The C. O. Vancouver Bks will send to Umatilla, Ore., in charge of 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, all men now at that post awaiting transportation to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Lapwai, and Camp Howard, I. T. From Umatilla they will be forwarded to Fort Walla Walla, and from thence distributed to their respective posts (S. O. 183, Oct. 13, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; G, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.; C, E, Fort Ellis.

* On detached service.

Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. John R. Brooke and Capt. Henry L. Chipman, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Nov. 11 (S. O. 130, Oct. 26, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.; F, H, Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 101, Oct. 26, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.
† Escort to working parties on N. P. R. R. extension.

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward to Fort Keogh, M. T., all recruits at that post for the 5th Inf., in charge of an officer from Fort Snelling. This opportunity will be taken to forward any casualties at that post, that can be reached by the same line of travel (S. O. 137, Nov. 1, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, K, White River Agency, Colo.; F, G, Fort Lyon, Colo.; D, H, Fort Garland, Colo.; I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

On the Move.—From White River Agency, Colo., Oct. 10, a correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune writes as follows: "The regiment is again scattered. On the 30th of June last, at Snake River, Wyo. T., the regiment paraded for muster, every company being present for the first time in many years; some one said at the time, not since Gettysburg. We had thought of having the entire regiment together this winter, but on the 26th of last month Col. Huston, with Cos. D, F,

G, and H, marched out of camp bound for Forts Lyon and Garland. As the rear of the column was passing out of sight, entering the 'Big Canon,' Col. Moore remarked, 'It will be a long time before we are all together again.' We all actually hated to see them go, and yet there are many who would gladly have acted as substitutes. We have nine barrack buildings standing in their adobe grandeur, without doors, windows, or roofs, the material for these essentials to habitable adobes having not yet arrived. The money for their purchase was not available until a late date, and hence the delay. Meanwhile the cold nights and snow storms, which are available and are furnished without any requisitions, have developed the latent talent of the boys in keeping themselves warm. Passing around and through the camps, one notices springing out of the ground, seemingly, all sorts of hollow contrivances, manufactured in many instances from discarded fruit cans. These are the chimneys to underground shacks, in which the lads bide defiance, around a roaring fire, to the frost king. Col. Moore is now in command of the camp. Gen. Hazen is not expected until next month. Lieut. Ingalls is occupying the Adjutant's chair at headquarters, Adjutant Thompson being temporarily absent en route to meet his wife, who will spend the winter here. Mrs. Dr. LeCompte has been here some time, enjoying with the Doctor the camping out on White River and an occasional campaign against the trout, which, as I have before said in your columns, abound in the river and afford excellent sport to those who are fond of angling. Capt. Baker, having resigned the idea of a leave, is now utilizing his experience at the Bad Lands cantonment in erecting a log house for comfortable winter. Capt. Badger and other officers are likewise busily engaged in architecture. You of course know that the 6th are some on the build."

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T.; D, Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. A. B. Johnson is assigned to special duty in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 132, Oct. 27, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of seven months, with permission to go beyond seas, Capt. George L. Browning, Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O. 131, Oct. 26, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; A, San Diego Bks, Cal.; I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Capt. William S. Worth, Charles Porter, 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 2d Lieut. Percy Parker, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., Oct. 4 (S. O. 157, Oct. 21, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb.; H, I, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; F, Fort Sidney, Neb.; A, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartauk, Neb.; E, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Detached Service.—The verbal orders of Oct. 25, directing Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., to proceed to Louisville, Ky., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 128, Nov. 2, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—Major William T. Gentry, Fort Omaha, Neb., one month (S. O. 105, Oct. 30, M. D. M.).

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson will proceed to Fort McKinney, W. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 100, Oct. 22, D. P.).

Inspector of Indian Goods.—1st Lieut. James McB. Stempel is detailed to inspect and report upon the quantity and quality of goods issued, and the manner of their delivery, to the Indians at the Santee and Flandreau consolidated Agency, Neb. (S. O. 100, Oct. 22, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, further extended one month and twenty-five days (S. O., Oct. 30, W. D.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; E, Fort Bennett, D. T.; C, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; D, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.
* In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, 2d Lieut. J. J. Dougherty and E. D. Rucker, will report to the C. O., Fort Bennett, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 131, Oct. 26, D. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, B, Whipple Bks, A. T.; K, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, E, Fort Apache, A. T.; D, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.; F, Fort Mojave, A. T.
* In the field.

Leave Extended.—Lieut. Wm. W. Wotherspoon, four months (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. George W. Kingsbury is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Grant, A. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 136, Oct. 16, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F, H, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; A, B, C, D, E, new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.; G, I, Fort Craig, N. M.
† On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; B, I, Fort Pecos, Colo.; D, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; H, Fort Craig, N. M.
* Mesquero Indian Agency.
† In the field.
‡ Temporary station at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, having been appointed Regimental Adjutant 15th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, resigned, will be at once relieved of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Bliss, Tex., by Lieut. Davis, now at Fort Bliss (S. O. 129, Oct. 21, D. N. M.).
Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Benet will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 129, Oct. 21, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. S. B. Stafford, R. Q. M., Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 238, Oct. 28, D. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Ordered to be transferred to the Dept. of Texas.

Change of Station.—Pursuant to Department telegraphic instructions of Oct. 20, Co. D (Theaker's), now at Fort Bliss, Tex., is relieved from duty in the Dist. of New Mexico. The company will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., where it will be joined by the detachment of the company now at Knight's

Ranche, N. M., and then proceed by rail to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for duty (S. O. 129, Oct. 21, D. N. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. F. D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
‡ In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect from Oct. 31, 1880, Col. Thomas L. Crittenden (S. O. Oct. 29, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Major William H. Brown, Capt. Richard L. Morris, Jr., members, and Capt. Carroll H. Potter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Nov. 11 (S. O. 130, Oct. 26, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

* On detached service with Fort Garland, Colo.
‡ On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 211, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, as provides that Co. I shall, on its arrival at Fort Garland, Colo., proceed to take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked. It will proceed to take post at Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 240, Oct. 30, D. M.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 211, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, as provides that Major R. H. Offley, on arriving at Fort Garland, Colo., will proceed to take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is revoked. Major R. H. Offley will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 240, Oct. 30, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. F. Towle, Camp U. S. Troops near Baxter Springs, Kas., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as a witness before the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 228, par. 2, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 236, Oct. 26, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
* Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Evan Miles, George M. Downey, James A. Haughey, 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Edward S. Farrow, John S. Parke, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Vancouver, W. T., Oct. 13 (S. O. 181, Oct. 8, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, further extended six months (S. O. Oct. 28, W. D.)

Scouting Detachment.—The detachment of "Marksmen," organized for scouting within the Dept. of Columbia, under command of 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, is disbanded from Oct. 13. The officers heretofore on duty with the detachment will report for duty at their respective proper stations. The enlisted men will report to the C. O. Vancouver Bks for further orders, distributing them to their respective stations (S. O. 183, Oct. 13, D. C.)

A Peaceful Adjustment.—A Portland, Oregon, despatch says: "Lieut. Symons (Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers), has just returned, with a company of the 21st Infantry, from Skagit River, where he went to settle the trouble with the Indians, who had driven the United States surveyors from field work. He found about one hundred and fifty warriors, well armed and provided. They claimed they had never traded the lands, being surveyed to whites and could not give them up without some equivalent. The matter was finally amicably arranged so as to allow the surveyors to go up the Skagit River as far as the Sank River."

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and H. K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. F. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre.
‡ Ute Expedition.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., will grant a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Julius Holdman, Co. B, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 237, Oct. 27, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters, Fort Supply, I. T.; H. Fort Reno, I. T. The other companies are to be distributed between Forts Supply, Elliott, Sill, and Reno.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Gaines Lawson, member, G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 123, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 130, Oct. 26, D. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, W. T., Oct. 13. Detail: Eight officers of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Nov. 11. Detail: Four officers of the 18th Inf.; two of the 3d Inf., and one of the 2d Cav.

At Fort Ontario, N. Y., Nov. 4. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Art.; two of the 2d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 8. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Nov. 8. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort McKenry, Md., Nov. 8. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., Oct. 25. Detail: Six officers of the 8th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 184, Oct. 14, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav., on eight cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. D, 8th Cav. (S. O. 218, Oct. 26, D. T.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentences awarded the following named military prisoners is remitted: J. Hale, Co. D, 25th Inf.; G. Smith, A, 7th Inf.; G. Young and G. Hennessey, D, 3d Inf.; J. Montgomery, D, 7th Cav. (G. C.-M. O. 86, Oct. 2, D. D.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentences awarded Privates P. Hogan, G, 6th Cav.; J. Cantoy, I, 12th Inf.; J. Madgin, B, 4th Art., and T. Riley, E, 12th Inf., are remitted (G. C.-M. O. 128 and 130, Oct. 9 and 14, M. D. P.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of P. Gibbons, I, 4th Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 88, D. E.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread is reduced from twenty-two to twenty ounces at Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 218, Oct. 26, D. T.)

Court of Inquiry.—On the application of Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav., a Court of Inquiry will assemble at Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 2, 1880, to investigate and report upon the facts connected with certain allegations referred to in certain papers, and a report of the C. O. Fort Duncan, Tex., dated Oct. 16. Detail for the Court: Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, R. Q. M., 22d Inf., Recorder (S. O. 215, Oct. 22, D. T.)

The Warren Court of Inquiry.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, the court reassembled at the Army Building. Gen. R. B. Ayres was among the visitors. Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hastings, commanding the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, of Stagg's Brigade, Devin's Division, at Five Forks, was the only witness. He testified that his regiment advanced toward Five Forks, on the morning of the battle, the enemy having already retired, leaving only a strong picket line, which occasionally disputed the advance. The men reached Five Forks about noon, and his brigade assumed a position on the extreme right of the Union forces. Col. Hastings did not witness the advance of the Fifth Corps, and could not give the precise hour at which the final charge on the rebel works was sounded, but his impression was that it was not far from 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not see any infantry at the point where his brigade scaled the rebel fortifications, nor did he observe the presence of any members of that arm of the Service within the works until his brigade returned from the pursuit. After storming the works the division wheeled to the left and followed the rebels down the White Oak road to its intersection with the Ford road at Five Forks. Here the troops turned to the right and entered the woods, taking a north-westerly direction, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The battle occupied about an hour, and it was consequently near sundown when his men reached the Forks and struck into the timberland to the northwest. When they returned from the pursuit the infantry had occupied Five Forks.

The Davison Desertion case.—We mentioned last week the case of Thomas E. Davison, a deserter from the Army, who was arrested and held to await a court-martial on Governor's Island. On a writ of habeas corpus he was taken before Judge Chas. last week, and a motion was made for his discharge. He enlisted in 1870, being then a minor, and deserted in 1872. It was claimed that he was entitled to be discharged because he was a minor when he enlisted, and because the Statute of Limitations barred his prosecution at this time, it being eight years since he deserted, during which time he had lived in this city. The Court reserved its decision, but a day or two later admitted the validity of the defense, and discharged the prisoner.

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Capt. Emmet Crawford, Lieut. F. H. French, and Co. G returned to this post on Sunday evening after an absence of thirty-one days and brought in lots of game. Mr. and Mrs. Col. Clapper, of Denver, have been spending a week with Capt. Deane Monahan, 3d Cavalry. The officers of the post gave a social hop on Wednesday evening, which was attended by their many friends in Cheyenne and Camp Carlin. Col. A. G. Brackett has gone on a seven days' leave of absence, and Capt. Monahan is in command. Co. C, with Capt. Van Vleet and Lieut. Mackay, have gone on a twenty-five days' hunt. Concert at the post begins at 3 o'clock P. M. There are now two dancing clubs of enlisted men: one is called after the regimental commander—"The Brackett Social Club," and the other the Ft. Russell Dancing Club. The Brackett Social Club will give a grand masquerade ball Christmas eve to their many friends and no pains will be spared to make it a success. Their next regular social hop takes place Friday, October 29.—Cheyenne Leader, October 23.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

VICTORIA'S WAR.

ALTHOUGH Chief Victoria is probably dead, his spirit seems to be in such of his followers as have not been destroyed. The following telegram, recording one ebullition of this spirit, has been received at the War Department:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 30, 1880.

To the Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.:
Gen. Grierson telegraphs from Eagle Springs, 29th inst., that one of Capt. Baldwin's pickets, 12 men, at Ojo Caliente, was attacked by a party of Indians 35 to 50 strong—supposed to be the remnant of Victoria's band—with the loss of one Corporal and three privates. Baldwin promptly took the trail and followed them to the river, which they had crossed. Oad, Brigadier-General.

The Capt. Baldwin here mentioned is Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, 10th Cavalry, commanding Co. I of that regiment. An incorrect report, which reached Fort Quitman, about 150 miles north of Ojo Caliente, was that the four men killed belonged to the 9th Cavalry. Further light is thrown on this raid by the following despatch from Gen. Pope:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Oct. 29.

To Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.:

The party of Indians mentioned by General Grierson are not the same reported by Terrasas. The latter party was near Chihuahua at the time of the Terrasas fight. The Indians of Grierson are a small party of about twenty Mesqueros, who are supposed to have left Victoria during his fight with Grierson some months ago. They have just been hunted out of the Sacramento range by troops from Stanton, and are no doubt trying to get to Victoria, whose fate they do not know. No Indians left the agency at all—all the Mesqueros there have been guarded by troops since April, and could not possibly leave without the knowledge of the military. General Buell, with four cavalry companies and thirty-six Indian scouts, was sent on the 22d to hunt down small parties of Mesqueros in the Guadalupe and Sacramento, but there is little doubt that the larger part thus pressed will come into their agency very soon, when it is hoped the whole tribe will be removed to some place far from the Mexican line.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major-General Commanding.

SITTING BULL.

The following official telegrams on the subject of Sitting Bull's movements have been received at the War Department:

FORT KROGH, M. T., Oct. 23, 1880.

To Assistant Adjutant-General, St. Paul, Minn.:

Telegram received. Scouts just in report that they left Spotted Eagle's and Rain-in-the-Face's camp on Wednesday

night. Spotted Eagle asked for wagons to bring part of his camp in. Captain Higgins leaves on Monday morning for that purpose. The fifty or sixty lodges with the Yanktonias camp are a bad lot and may require some force. I have explained to Black Catfish, Black Tiger, and Yellow Eagle, leaders of the Yanktonias, just what will be expected of that camp when they return to it. The grain at Musselshell will be in time. If not needed it will be sent to Custer.

MILES, Commanding.

FORT KROGH, MONTANA, Oct. 28, 1880.

Assistant Adjutant-General, St. Paul, Minn.:

Lieut. Miller, 5th Infantry, is this side of Terry's Landing, with 275 head of cattle bought by the sale of surrendered Indian ponies. Capt. Higgins, 2d Cavalry, reports that he is moving in slowly with the camp of Spotted Eagle and Rain-in-the-Face, about 110 lodges of Indians. I expect them to arrive at Keogh within three days. Lieut. Clark, 2d Cavalry, has gone further north for more.

MILES, Colonel Commanding.

FORT KROGH, Oct. 30, 1880.

The following despatch is respectfully forwarded:

CANTONMENT, POPLAR CREEK, Oct. 27, 1880.

Have only partly succeeded; Sitting Bull will not give a decided answer until he hears from Major Walsh. The Indians were sassy and independent. I was kept a prisoner two days in their camp. A division exists in the camp. A part wanted to go back with me. The greater portion, under Sitting Bull, are hostile. Sitting Bull prays that you make no move until he hears from Major Walsh's camp on Milk River, at the mouth of Rock Creek. Both myself and horse are thoroughly played out. Have been in the saddle 21 days and 2 nights.

W. E. EVERETT, Government Scout.

For several months it has been stated that Major Walsh was to return Nov. 10 and lead them to some favorable country. All the Indians here corroborate the story. As he was the representative of the Canadian Government, I request that there be no delay beyond that date. If he is not to return, and cannot fulfill the promises, they should be so informed at once by the same authority; and I request that ample arrangements may be made to arrest any that may cross the line before our troops. As the camp is now reduced, this can be done. Capt. Higgins arrived to-day with the camps of Spotted Eagle and Rain-in-the-Face—about 550 Indians. Full information will be forwarded.

MILES, Commanding.

THE UTE TROUBLES.

Agent Berry and party, including Meacham, of the Ute Commission, and a few Utes arrived at the camp on White River on the 28th, direct from Los Pinos Agency. They roughed it for several days. Colorado, the White River chief, with his camp, arrived at Rawlins Oct. 31, and was to go to Denver via Cheyenne. The following despatch from Major Fletcher, commanding the cantonment of the Uncompahgre, has been received:

To the Adjutant-General, Leavenworth, Kas.:

Agent Berry, Commissioner Meacham and Citizen Hoyt left the agency this morning in charge of the United States Marshal, en route to Denver, over the mountain trail. They did not ask for an escort, as they deemed one unnecessary under the circumstances. This cantonment has not been made an asylum for any one. Neither Agent Berry nor any other person involved in the late trouble has at any time been under the protection of the troops. The troops have not interfered with the civil process nor are they in any way liable to. They have been neutral at all times. The Indians are apparently quiet and peaceable, and have consented to the absence of Agent Berry and Commissioner Meacham. I anticipate no trouble here now. Capt. Still and Acting Assistant Surgeon Rowan left here at 12 o'clock noon to-day, in obedience to summonses issued by the State and Federal authorities, to appear as witnesses at Gunnison City and at Denver. I think now that the crisis has passed. There is no doubt but the Indians expected an invasion of the reservation by a force for the purpose of arresting Agent Berry and Commissioner Meacham. I need not say what would have been the result had this occurred. No persons have been ejected from the reservation, nor have any arrests been made by the military.

FLETCHER, Commanding.

The War Department has received a communication from Major Robert H. Offley, 19th Infantry. Major Offley reports upon the authority of Capt. Pollock, of the 23d Infantry (who was stationed at the Uncompahgre Agency), that while Jackson was in custody at Cline's ranch some freighters requested Cline to turn the prisoner over to them, saying that "they would deal out justice to him without further delay," and remarking that "their property, their business and their lives were too valuable to be placed in jeopardy by an irresponsible party like him." An account is next given of the arrangements made for conveying the prisoners to Gunnison City for trial, and in the course of the subsequent narrative Capt. Pollock is quoted as follows:

Mr. Holmes, who was in advance and beside the prisoner at the time he was taken, states that there were some white men with the Indians when they took the prisoner. This fact, together with the request made upon Capt. Cline by the freighters the night before, and further that it is well known that there are no squaw men or white men of any kind among the Utes, leads me to believe, and I do firmly believe, that these men were determined that the prisoner should not escape punishment, and that they encouraged and assisted the Indians to lynch him. I am well satisfied that there will be no further trouble unless it should be brought about by aggressions upon the Indians by the whites. With the light before me I cannot look upon the matter otherwise than as a wanton and unprovoked murder of the Indian by a reckless, half-drunken teamster, and that the fate of the murderer was a clear case of lynching, which, much as it is to be deplored, is not an uncommon occurrence throughout the country in the midst of civilization and enlightenment.

THE *Scientific American* urges the adoption of the telephone on the battlefield as a means of conveying information and transmitting orders rapidly and accurately, without exposing the General in command to the fire of the enemy, and thus imperiling not only his own life but possibly the ultimate result of the campaign. Of course, special modifications are necessary to render the telephone available for such use, but these are, it urges, quite within the power of the inventor and mechanician.

\$520 has been contributed toward erecting a monument to those lost on the *Orpheus*.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. R. Macfeely, Commissary General, U. S. A.; Commander William Gibson, U. S. N.; Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, U. S. N.; Insp.-Gen. D. B. Sacket, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d U. S. Artillery; Col. W. N. Grier, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickins, U. S. N.

LIEUT. FREDK. SCHWATKA, U. S. A., has deposited in the Military Service Institution Museum, a number of articles found by him in his arctic explorations, together with a lot of North American Indian trophies, taken in the fight at Slim Buttes. Among the arctic curiosities is the only American flag ever unfurled at the North Magnetic Pole. It was spread there on July 4, 1879. Lieut. Schwatka reported to the War Department to-day that he had finished the work for which he received indefinite leave two years ago—for the search for the remains of Sir John Franklin. He has been granted further leave to write up the results of his sledge journey and travels.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle* says: "We were pleased to notice the presence in this city yesterday of Gen. George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army. Gen. Ruggles, after an absence of about thirty years, returns to Poughkeepsie for the purpose of registering his name prior to voting for the Republican candidates. It is an impressive and instructive fact that officers of the Army who were distinguished by their services in the war take such a warm interest in carrying out to its legitimate conclusion the principle for which the war was victoriously fought." Gen. Ruggles was stationed in New York City in 1866, and we are inclined to think the *Eagle* is mistaken as to the length of absence from Poughkeepsie. He went West in 1868 and has been there ever since, returning last month for duty in Washington.

The *Sanitarian* (New York and London) for November says: "Vol. 1, of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army, has made its appearance. It is the beginning of the crowning work of the great enterprise so well conceived and successfully carried forward by Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. Army, with which most of our readers, and physicians everywhere, are already more or less familiar. The library is one of the largest of the kind in the world, and to be of value, a catalogue is an essential feature, but no mere catalogue in the ordinary acceptance of the term—such an one would have been of little use. The form adopted is essentially that of the 'Specimen-Fasciculus,' published in 1876, and includes both the names of authors and the titles of all books and original articles in the medical journals and transactions contained in the library. The magnitude of the work may be approximately appreciated by this first volume of nearly 900 pages quarto, which includes only a little more than the letter A. It is to be followed, to complete the work, by eight or nine others of equal magnitude. And of what use without access to books in Washington? the reader may exclaim. This: So perfect is the organization of the library, any person under reasonable guarantees can make out a requisition for books and have them forwarded and deposited for its use in any adjacent well-appointed library."

The Cheyenne *Leader*, Oct. 28, has the following items: Major Evans, the commanding officer at Fort Steele, applied to have the depot of the Union Pacific moved off the reservation, which General Crook did not approve and the Union Pacific officers here objected to. The reason for such eccentric conduct is not understood here, as officers on the frontier, when they can't get east to the "white settlements" like to be where they can, at least, like Toddie, "see the wheels go round." The department headquarters will not be moved into the city this fall, owing to the difficulty in obtaining suitable buildings for officers in Omaha, as well as quarters for the officers. If Cheyenne were to make a strong effort it might get the headquarters moved here. The people of Omaha do not seem to take much interest in it, and Cheyenne would suit Gen. Crook just as well. . . . Gen. Crook's hunt with Webb Hayes, the President's son, was a bonanza in the way of game killed, which included five grizzlies. Some of the trophies are on exhibition at Collins' store in this city. . . . The military telegraphic line between Rawlins and Fort Washakie, a distance of about 135 miles, is practically completed. Capt. Coates, of the 4th Infantry, built the line from Rawlins to Sweetwater crossing, and Major Mason, 3d Cavalry, constructed it from there to Fort Washakie. All hauling for the Government is now done over this route, as it is shorter and better. It is probable that a stage line will be put on soon, and thus do away with the old round-about road from Green River. . . . The telegraph line between Fort Bridger and Carter station, on the U. P., a distance of eleven miles, has been completed, and connection re-established.

The following item of intelligence concerning Commodore Rodgers was given by the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* in 1833: "It is said that an investigation has been going on for some time, under the management of Mr. Auditor Kendall and of Gen. Van Ness, our Mayor, into the conduct of the *highest in rank* of our naval commanders. The charges against him, originally, were bottomed upon some occurrences which took place in the office of which he is the head, and at which the President is said to have been exceedingly irritated—an irregular distribution of the 'crumbs of comfort.' But the inquiry has now taken a wider range, and embraces accusations from every quarter in which there may be ground for them, great or little. I hope and believe, that the worst that can be proved would not authorize any

thing more than a removal of the Commodore from his situation as President of the Board of Naval Commissioners. What our worthy Mayor has to do with such investigations, I cannot imagine." It would appear from this that the political interference against which our Navy officers now have to contend is no new thing.

WILHELM's Military and Naval Encyclopedia is destined to become a curiosity in literature. Never before was a book of such size and character (1,383 pages of minion in double column pages) issued from a regimental press (imprint "Headquarters 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, 1879"), or compiled by an officer with troops in active service. The edition having been very small, and the right to future publication having been purchased by a Philadelphia house, which will change its form, it will soon be known only to the collectors of things rare and valuable in the book line.

SPEAKING OF Mr. Forbes' lecture on "Kings I Have Met," a western newspaper says that some day he will come across three kings and a pair of sevens, and then he will learn something about the really great resources of this country.

Last evening, says the Rochester *Union* of October 28, "Gen. L. F. Quinby called on his old friend Gen. Grant at the Osburn House, and was received in the most cordial manner. Grant invited his guest into a private room, and there old times were talked over for ten or fifteen minutes. There was nothing to disturb the harmony of the chat, as politics were only incidentally referred to. Grant was well aware that Gen. Quinby supports Hancock for the Presidency, and each was thoroughly convinced that it would be futile to attempt to change the other's views. Grant would evidently have been greatly disappointed had he not received a call from his old West Point comrade." There is said to be some probability that Gen. Grant will reside permanently in New York. He remains in that city the present winter.

LIEUT. FRANCIS V. GREENE, of the Engineer Corps, has submitted his annual report concerning the streets and roads of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30. The total miles of streets is stated to be 230.05. At one time there were fifty miles of wood pavement, but this is generally being replaced by asphalt or granite block, and by January, 1881, it is estimated that only seventeen miles will remain. There are at present forty-four miles of smooth surface pavement in the city, considerably more, says the report, than exist on the roadways of all other cities in the world taken together. The report calls attention to the onerous nature of the burden of taxation upon the people of Washington, the city having 164 miles of streets, improved or partially improved, in area of 9½ square miles, to be kept up by a population of 150,000. The total revenues, including that contributed by the General Government, amount only to \$3,280,000 per annum.

GEN. AND MRS. C. C. AUGER were among those who called on Gen. Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., on Monday.

LIEUT. PAUL ROEMER, 5th Artillery, left this week for Europe to spend his leave of absence.

ENSIGN G. E. HUTTER, U. S. Navy, is at present at Hot Springs, Ark.

A STAND of colors prepared under the direction of Companion Samuel Bradford Fales, for the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania M. O. L. U. S., and at his death presented by his heirs, is on exhibition with Messrs. J. E. Caldwell and Co., 904 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. They consist of the national flag and a blue silk flag with the coat-of-arms of the Order.

1st LIEUT. LOUIS A. NESMITH, a retired officer of the Army, died in New York City, at the residence of C. A. Anderson, Esq. Mr. Nesmith was a native of New Hampshire, formerly a resident of Derry. He entered the Army Dec. 24, 1863, as a hospital steward, and served as such through the Rebellion, receiving his discharge Aug. 5, 1865. March 22, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry; mustered out April 15, 1866; reappointed Jan. 12, 1867; promoted 1st lieutenant April 26, 1873, and retired June 28, 1878, "for disability resulting from disease contracted in the line of duty." He was a resident of Washington.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON has returned to his home in Washington, with his family. He has been absent about 18 months on duty as naval storekeeper at Rio, and came home by the way of Europe. Neither time, the troubles of office, nor the debilitating climate of Rio, has made any change in the usual vigorous appearance of the paymaster. He is stopping at Wormley's at present.

CAPTAIN DANIEL L. BRAINE, U. S. N., commanding the *Pouchatan*, is just recovering from a severe illness, which has confined him for some time to his residence in Brooklyn. Capt. Braine expects to be able, however, to attend the naval review at Hampton Roads, leaving for Norfolk next week with his son.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR CHARLES MARTIN, U. S. N., is recovering from a fracture of the ankle, which has confined him to his room for some time.

MAJOR JOHN MCKENNAHALL, 1st U. S. Artillery, who is at present on a General Court-martial at Oswego, N. Y., will on its adjournment assume command of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

PAYMASTER J. B. REDFIELD, U. S. N., responded for duty on the U. S. R. S. *Franklin*, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY, who has been confined to his quarters at Governor's Island for some weeks by reason of sickness, is reported convalescent and expected to resume his duties in a few days.

GEN. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., left New York for Washington Nov. 5.

The President's Pacific Coast party returned in season for

the President to vote in Ohio, Gen. Sherman in St. Louis, and Secretary Ramsey in St. Paul.

GEN. SAMUEL BRECK and wife are located for the winter at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

PROF. GEO. L. ANDREWS, of the Military Academy, has the place of honor in the November number of the *International Review* with an article on Cadet Whittaker's case. Prof. Andrews gives the whole case a thorough, calm, and convincing examination.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND has resumed its wonted quietness, and from the Major-General to the orderly bugler a long breath of relief is heard.

CAPT. EDMOND BUTLER, of the 5th Infantry, left New York for Washington this week, with his family, en route to join his company.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Arizona *Miner*, writing from Omaha, gives an account of a recent visit to Gen. Crook at his headquarters at Fort Omaha. He says he found General Crook and Lieut. Bourke, who not only seemed glad to see an old Arizonan, but showed they were from the avidity with which they went after news items of Prescott and Arizona in general. The General is the same old sixpence he was in Arizona, kind, sympathizing, unassuming, and friendly, a little older, but more robust, however, than he was in Arizona, owing probably to the fact that chasing the Apache over the Arizona mountains is a little more game than running the Sioux and Cheyennes over the broad plains of the north. . . . Lieut. Bourke looks a little older, and is, no doubt, in experience and sin, probably than when Arizona knew him, but no more thorough in the eyes of an Arizonan, for no Indian can do more than the Apache by way of educating him in his profession. Major Niekerson, some two years ago, was transferred to Washington City. Thomas is Post Quartermaster, fat as ever, and longs for a little mountain breeze in the white man's country of Northern Arizona. Lt. Schuyler, also an Arizona favorite, and stationed here, is away on leave, and we missed seeing him."

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., who has been absent on a visit to his friends in Virginia, has returned to Norfolk and resumed his duties in the Construction Department.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., to be held Nov. 10, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Capt. L. P. d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, formerly A. D. C. on staff of Major-Gen. McClellan; Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Meade, late Captain 1st U. S. Artillery; Lieut. W. L. Geary, 12th U. S. Infantry; Chief Engineer A. S. Green, U. S. Navy; William A. Dripps, Theodore M. Etting, and Clark Fisher, late officers of the U. S. Navy; Capt. George M. Franklin, U. S. V.; Brevet Major S. A. MacAllister, U. S. V.; Brevet Major L. G. McCauley, U. S. V.; Capt. William Potter, U. S. V.; Surgeon W. W. L. Phillips, U. S. V.; Gen. J. F. Rueling, U. S. V.

LIEUT. JOHN J. HUNKER, U. S. N., executive officer of the schoolship *St. Mary's*, having been detached from duty on the vessel by the Navy Department, tendered his resignation at the last meeting of the Board of Education, City of New York, through Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the Nautical School Committee. It was accepted, and Lieut. George A. Norris, instructor of the same vessel, was promoted to the post of executive officer. Lieut. John W. Hagenman was appointed instructor, vice Norris promoted, provided that he be detailed to such duty by the Navy Department.

THE Adjutant General of Massachusetts has received and published a letter from an ex-Confederate soldier, G. A. Merk, Apple Valley, Jackson Co., Ga., asking for the address of some friend of C. C. Thurston, a Massachusetts soldier killed at Gettysburg. Merk, who has a pocket dictionary taken from the body, says: "He was killed so near us that I was spattered with his blood. I was a prisoner captured by him, and was recaptured when he was shot from his horse. I think he was a sergeant of cavalry. His name is both written and stamped on the fly-leaf of the little book, and might give some parties some information or satisfaction as to where he was killed."

AMONG the speculations as to the Cabinet of President-elect Garfield is one which suggests Gen. Grant's name for Secretary of War. His friends say that he really did immense service in the canvass; that he ought to be rewarded; that he likes Washington, and has a house there; that he could scarcely afford to go abroad on a foreign mission; that he wants something to do, and that, in short, the War Department ought to be given him. There are others who urge that he ought to have the Department of State, and that he would prefer this of all the Cabinet places.

THE election of Senator Garfield does not increase Gen. Fitz John Porter's prospect of obtaining legislation in his favor. With a member of the Porter court martial in the White House and a Republican majority in the House, there will be small chance for the bill now on the files of Congress if it is not passed during the approaching session.

CAPTAIN R. B. LOWRY and Chief Engineer A. S. Green, U. S. Navy, were at the West End Hotel, Philadelphia, November 4.

BYT. LIEUT. COL. W. B. LANE, U. S. A., retired, was at Girard House, Philadelphia, November 2.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA has received through the War Department a letter from Major General Alexander Irving, of the British Royal Artillery, making inquiries concerning the remains of his brother, Lieutenant John Irving, of H. M. S. *Terror*, which were brought to New York by the Franklin search party. Lieutenant Schwatka made an interesting address before the New York Academy of Sciences at a meeting held this week. The meeting was largely attended, and

Lieutenant Schwatka's account of his Arctic studies excited much attention.

THE Vancouver Independent of October 21 has the following: The first of the social hops of the season occurred on Monday evening....Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, aide-de-camp, returned from San Francisco yesterday....Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, went down to Fort Canby yesterday, having some prisoners in charge....Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry, departed this morning for Fort Coeur d'Alene, with a party of twelve recruits....Co. C, 21st Infantry, under command of Lieut. Brooks, will on Monday depart for its proper station at Fort Klamath....General H. A. Morrow, colonel 21st Infantry, with his wife and child, will reach Vancouver Barracks to-day, having arrived up from San Francisco yesterday....Lieut. B. F. Hancock, 2d Infantry, who came down from Fort Coeur d'Alene this week, yesterday proceeded to San Francisco with several military prisoners....Gen. O. D. Greene went down to the mouth of the Columbia on Monday. During his absence Maj. John A. Kress, captain of ordnance, is acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department.

GEN. HARNEY is in Washington, and stopping at the Arlington.

GEN. JOHN GIBBON has been visiting Washington and Baltimore during the past week.

The marriage of Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Infantry, to Miss Jane Findley Shunk, grand-daughter of Judge Jere S. Black, is announced to take place at St. John's Church, Washington, Thursday, November 11, at 6:30 p. m. Lieut. Evans will leave with his bride for Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, on the evening of the same day.

The President, Secretary Ramsey and Gen. Sherman will arrive at Washington Saturday, November 6. Secretary Thompson has appointed the 10th of November for the naval review.

OFFICERS reported at the War Department for the week ending November 5, 1880: Asst. Surg. John Brooke, Lieut. George Mitchell, 1st Arty.; Lieut. H. Romeyn, 5th Inf.; Major Chas. McClure, paymaster; Maj. J. M. Mansfield, engineers; Capt. C. T. Green, retired; Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf.; Asst. Surg. C. B. White, Lieut. W. F. Halleck, retired; Maj. Jas. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general.

THE following were registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending November 5, 1880: Army—Dr. Brook, Lieut. Romeyn, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Col. D. McClure and wife, Lieut. M. Wolfe, Maj. McClure, Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Dr. M. K. Taylor, Capt. J. G. Butler, Ordnance Corps. Navy—Lieut. S. C. Bemy, Engineer F. C. Brindle, Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Paymaster D. A. Smith.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE GLOVER MALLORY, wife of the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, whose funeral services occurred at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 4, was the mother of Col. W. H. Mallory, whose steering propeller is being applied to the U. S. gunboat *Alarm*.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS takes his seat in the next Congress as a member from California. Curious are the changes produced by the whirligig of time! Garfield in the White House and his old chief, whom he defended with such zeal after Chickamauga, a member of the opposition, at the other end of the avenue. Anson G. McCook, who has shown himself an excellent friend of the Army, is returned to Congress from New York city by a majority of over 5,000. Gen. Hawley, another steadfast friend of the Service, retires from the lower House, but is expected to speedily reappear at Washington as Senator from Connecticut. No better choice could be made, and Connecticut will do herself honor in honoring Hawley.

THE following items appeared in the Bismarck Tribune of Oct. 29: Capt. O'Brien, 17th Infantry, returned from the east last night....Capt. Geo. L. Browning, 7th Infantry, Fort Stevenson, was in the city this week....Lieut. W. J. Reed, of Fort Snelling, who visited the extension, went east Tuesday....Lieut. Wm. P. Rogers, 17th Infantry, came up from Fort Yates, Sunday, on his way east....Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry, Fort Lincoln, looked around the metropolis Monday last....Lieut. Wm. English, of Fort Lincoln, visited his many friends in Bismarck this week. Ditto Capt. Chance....Mrs. Capt. Badger came up from Fort Yates, Sunday, on her way to join her husband, Capt. Wm. Badger, 6th Infantry, on White River, Colorado.

THE Cheyenne Leader, of Oct. 23, says: The 3d Cavalry is carrying off the honors as the foremost regiment in the service in explorations, judging from some information gotten from an officer in this city....Capt. Crawford and Lieut. French have just returned to Fort Russell from their visits to the great fossil beds in the Bad Lands, discovered by the captain last spring. The monster remains will go to the Smithsonian....Lieut. Porter has just returned from his survey near Fort Washakie, Wyoming....Lieut. Steever was ordered to Palestine in 1863, having charge of one of the most important exploring expeditions that ever visited the Holy Land....Lieut. McCauley was ordered on the transit of Venus expedition to Australia in 1874, and the last four or five years has been with parties in the Staked Plains and Rocky Mountain region....And now comes Lieut. Schwatka, who has surpassed all others together, in perilous journeys and the fame he has acquired.

THE N. Y. Herald reports the following officers in Paris, Nov. 4: Lieut. Barber, 1st Artillery; Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, U. S. N.

SECRETARY THOMPSON returned to Washington Thursday night.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the distinguished English war correspondent, will be the guest, in Washington, of Lieut.

F. V. Greene, of the Engineers, whose acquaintance he made during the Russo-Turkish war.

MAJOR CYRUS B. COMSTOCK, U. S. A., was reported at the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4.

COMMODORE AARON K. HUGHES, U. S. N., and family were reported in Troy, N. Y., last week.

THE Las Vegas Optic, San Miguel Co., N. M., reporting the reception given to the President and his party while the train on which they were travelling stopped for fifteen minutes, says: "General Sherman spoke briefly. He showed his familiarity with New Mexico, and was much gratified at the progress of New Mexico since his last visit. He spoke of how old Las Vegas and a mill in one of the canons above the town impressed him years ago. His remarks were exceedingly humorous at times, and gave rise to considerable merriment."

LIEUT. ROBT. LONDON, 5th Cavalry, passed through Cheyenne Oct. 27, en route from Laramie East with a military prisoner.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Penn., has been disturbed by a political excitement, resulting from the superintendent requiring the students to take part in a political procession. The question was put to a vote and decided by the majority which was largely in favor of the parade. Many of the students were voters, and the minority naturally objected to being compelled to contribute to the *glorification* of their opponents' display, so they disturbed the harmony of the proceedings by howling for their candidate, and were disciplined accordingly by the superintendent. Their papas and mammas are indignant, and there is trouble generally in the institution, the military instruction of which is presided over by Colonel George Patten, a graduate of the Military Academy of 1847. Moral—Don't introduce politics into an institution of even a quasi military character.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUT.-COL. J. P. MARTIN, Assistant Adjutant General, reported for duty at the War Department Nov. 4. He is just from duty in Arizona.

Mrs. LINCOLN, the widow of the ex-President, was among the passengers by the *America* on her last voyage over. Mrs. Lincoln is described as looking "old and worn, and little like the woman whose pride in the White House sixteen years ago has become history. Her hair is almost white, and her form has become heavy, she displays little interest in what goes on about her, and is in a very critical condition of health."

THE armory gunner writes that the sun went down (when by law the polls close) at 4:53 p. m. last night, as announced yesterday, being governed, like everything else in Massachusetts, by Boston time. He also informs us that the sundown gun was fired with an extra charge last night, all of which reminds us of the Ward No. 1 small boy who, having the promise of going to Blandford last summer, was anxious to know wherein it differed from Springfield. After putting several questions he finally inquired, "Does the sun make as much noise in Blandford, mamma, when he goes down as he does in Springfield?"—*Springfield Republican*, Nov. 3.

THE reception and dinner to Gen. Grant by the Commandery of the State of New York, M. O. L. U. S., at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, November 3, was an interesting occasion. Gen. Grant was presented by Rear Admiral Trenchard, U. S. N., and Gen. John Cochrane, and shook hands with the members present. The company was numerous and distinguished. The following officers of the Army and Navy were present: Army—Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. Adam Badeau (retired), Prof. John Forsyth, Surgeon C. H. Alden, Gen. W. N. Grier, Lieut. Edw. E. Wood, Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr. Navy—Rear Admirals Henry Walke and Stephen D. Trenchard, Med. Direct. Chas. Martin, Chief Engineer George Sewell, Col. John L. Broome. The National Guard and Volunteers were also represented. After dinner the health of the guest of the evening was proposed by Major-Gen. Schofield, who said:

I propose the health of our illustrious guest, the most distinguished companion of the order, the greatest captain of the age, and the first citizen of the United States.

The toast was drunk standing, with cheers.

Gen. Grant responded as follows:

Gentlemen and Comrades: I have much pleasure in finding here so many of our comrades in the scenes through which the country was obliged to pass 15 and 19 years ago, and I am glad to see you so well and happy. I am always glad to meet the soldiers who served our country so well and faithfully, and I am the more pleased when I see them doing so well as you are apparently doing this evening. At least I hope you are. I have been over a very great deal of the world's surface in the last four years, and it may be interesting to you for me to say here that I have never been in a country—not in a single one—in which I have not met some of our comrades of the war of the Rebellion. It was my good fortune to visit every capital in Europe, and to make a circle around from San Francisco all over the East, and even in the Eastern countries there was not one in which I did not meet some of our comrades, and in almost every instance they were men who were doing well and doing our country service. Some of them represented their country in appointments to which the Government had assigned them; others were travellers, commercial agents, and men engaged in business or in the introduction or extension of our commerce to distant points of the world. I thought at the risk of repeating what I have said before, I maintain that it is one good effect of a war where so much is to be deplored, that it breaks up the homes of energetic men and scatters them abroad in places where they never expected to be, to help their nation in its commerce with the world; to build up new territories, and to demonstrate that their country has a history. Gentlemen, I am very glad to have met you here this evening, and I will not keep you any longer.

Speeches and patriotic songs in profusion followed, and all went merry as a marriage bell until a late hour. Complimentary expressions of good will and respect were paid to Gen. Grant and Hancock during the course of the evening. Previous to the reception the commandery held a meeting and elected as members Bvt. Col. John T. Robeson, late captain 7th Tennessee Cavalry, and Mr. Le Grand C. Tibbitts,

nephew of Bvt. Major-Gen. William B. Tibbitts. The following were also transferred from the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania at their own request: Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Myer Asch, late Major 1st New Jersey Cavalry; Bvt. Major William S. Beebe, late 1st Lieutenant Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Bvt. Col. Charles Bird, 1st Lieutenant 23d Infantry, Quartermaster at Governor's Island; Bvt. Major-Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. A., and Major J. S. Menken, Judge Advocate U. S. Vol.

COMMODORE W. D. WHITING, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington, Nov. 2, for Philadelphia, on public business connected with his Bureau.

1ST LIEUT. GEORGE R. BENSON, of the Marine Corps, on board the *Alaska*, having been examined and passed physically, his commission has been transmitted to him.

THE result of the examination of Lieut.-Commander O. H. Craven before the Examining Board in Washington recently, has not yet been announced. Mr. Craven appears on the July Register at the foot of commanders, with a note as "subject to examination." He has returned to his home in California.

MR. J. H. DAVIDSON, of the League Island Navy-yard, was at the New York yard last week under examination as to his qualifications for the position of draughtsman in the Construction Department of the League Island yard.

PAY INSPECTOR RUFUS PARKS has appointed J. C. Petty of Norfolk, fleet pay clerk, and Wm. McMurray of Philadelphia, pay clerk, for duty on the flagship *Pensacola*, Pacific Station.

CHIN LAN PIN, has rented the house of Ex-Governor Shepherd in K street, Washington, and he will occupy it with his suite. Mr. Yung Wing, the Assistant Minister, and Mr. Bartlett, the American Secretary, will continue to live in Washington.

It is rumored that Count Wilhelm Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor, is to be married to the Countess Irma Andraassy, daughter of the famous Austrian statesman.

OLD BETZ, a Sioux squaw, who died recently at the reputed age of more than a hundred years, had been successively, it is said, the wife of an Army officer, of an Indian chief, of a border highwayman, and of a Methodist missionary.

SIR EDWARD J. REED, 0120 Chief Constructor to the English navy, and later constructor of several iron clads for Japan, has paid a visit to the latter country on invitation of its government. The result is a breezy book of travels. In addition to spirited descriptions of the great sights Sir Edward examined quite minutely the art and industrial processes of the natives.

A FORMER soldier in the Austrian army, named Schmalzbauer, has during his term of service received not less than 10,200 stripes with the military cat, supplemented by 335 slashing blows applied by the five-foot rattan of an Imperial Royal Provost. Since leaving the army he has suffered in the aggregate 18 years' imprisonment for divers evil doings, and upon this he has recently been sentenced to five years of solitary confinement for burglary. The above facts were brought out at the trial in question.

THE venerable but still fiery Garibaldi is in a very feeble condition, and was utterly prostrated by a recent journey to Milan.

A PARTY of officers belonging to the French army and navy, under the command of Commander Derrien, has sailed from Bordeaux to carry out an important topographical reconnaissance between Bafoulabe on the Senegal and Dina or Bamaku on the Niger. The special purpose of the mission will be to determine whether any obstacles exist to the construction of a railway from Bafoulabe to the Niger, information lately supplied by the mission under Captain Gallikini having led to the conclusion that there would be no difficulty in making such a line.

THE death is recorded in England, on October 1, of James Coull, the old tar who steered the British frigate *Shannon* into the memorable action with the *Chesapeake*, off Boston harbor, June 1, 1813. He was actively engaged in the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1801, in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and in the fight above mentioned, where he received a musket ball in the wrist, which traversed his arm and came out at the elbow, and so injured the member that it finally had to be amputated. He also received a severe scalp wound while assisting in boarding the *Chesapeake*. He was born in 1786, and consequently was 94 years old at the time of his death.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.—The Peruvian steamer *Chalaco* left Callao, Oct. 2, with two or three Commissioners to meet a similar number from Bolivia and Chili, in the neighborhood of Islay or Mollendo, and there treat of the terms of peace. The *Chalaco* was accompanied out of Callao by the United States steamer *Lackawanna*, bearing the United States Minister, Mr. Christianity, to Lima, and it is understood that the conference of the Commissioners named will take place on board the *Lackawanna* off the Peruvian coast, at the point above named—Islay—Minister Christianity and U. S. Minister to Chili Osborne presiding. The tone of the Chilean press is to the effect that the government of Chili is anxious for peace, though the populace is opposed to any compromise. If reasonable terms can be agreed to there is every prospect that an armistice will follow, and if an armistice, even for a limited time, is granted, there is little possibility of active hostilities being resumed.

Since then, the Department of State has been advised by telegrams from Mr. Osborne, Minister to Chili, and Mr. Christianity, Minister to Peru, that the conference between the belligerent powers under the good offices of the United States has closed without any result.

PATENT safety brakes have been placed on the car of Juggernaut by the orders of the English magistrate.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy*
 STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy*

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNAVANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*;
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl
 English, *chief*.
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William
 D. Whiting, *chief*.
 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank)
 Richard L. Law, *chief*.
 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip
 S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon
 Adrian Hudson, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF PAINTS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General
 George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).
 BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H.
 Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Construc-
 tor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, *Marine*
Corps.
 SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*.
 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. F. de Kruiff, *super-*
intendent.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.
 NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wynan.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
 Commodore Pelce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
 Captain George K. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic
 station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station;
 p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special
 service.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Lt. Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt.
 Jos. Marston; *Lehigh*, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Ma-*
Asopae, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Comdr.
 C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A.
 Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru. At Callao.
 ALABAMA, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G.
 Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown.
 Arrived at Anna Maria Bay, Nooka Hiva, Marquesas Islands,
 Aug. 13, twenty days from Callao, having steamed only four
 hours on leaving, and 150 miles before arriving at the
 Marquesas. The next day she would leave for Pago Pago,
 and should reach there in ten or twelve days. Sanitary
 condition of ship perfect; not an officer or man on sick leave.
 H. M. S. *Turquoise* sailed Aug. 12 for Society Islands.
 ALBERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Hunting-
 ton. At Chefoo.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur
 R. Yates. At Hampton Roads.

Burial of a Seaman.—Of the burial of the seaman, who
 was killed in the fatal accident, recorded in last week's
JOURNAL, a Fort Monroe correspondent of the New York
Herald writes: "The burial of young Clary, from the
Alliance, in the national cemetery at Hampton, was an
 imposing ceremony. The remains were placed in an expen-
 sive coffin furnished by his shipmates, which was covered
 with the flag and were placed in one of the ship's cutters
 which also contained the pall bearers. This was towed by a
 steam launch. The procession consisted of three boats from
 the *Alliance*, containing the ship's company, and one boat
 with a detachment from each one of the vessels in the squad-
 ron, fourteen in all, with a firing party. The flags of the
 squadron and those on the boats were half-masted until the
 cortege reached the shore near the cemetery, where the
 funeral rites were performed by a Catholic priest from
 Norfolk and a final salute fired over the grave by a sergeant's
 guard of marines."

ASHUTLUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L.
 Johnson. At Tientsin, Sept. 8.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.
 Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Captain
 Oscar F. Stanton. At Hampton Roads.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas.
 McGregor. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass.
 Norfolk, Va. Is having her boilers repaired.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe.
 Receiving ship, Norfolk.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane.
 At Hampton Roads.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P.
 McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H.
 Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr.
 Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 11. Commander Glass
 reports that at the date of his assuming command, Sept. 13,
 perfect order existed in the Territory, and no disturbances
 have occurred since. The Indians in every part of Alaska,
 from which he has obtained reports, are quiet, and show a
 disposition to remain at peace with white settlers and among
 themselves. This condition of affairs he ascribes to the
 admirable system of control established by Commander
 Beardslee, which he will endeavor to continue. In September,
 taking advantage of the steamer *Favorite*, in her monthly
 visit to trading posts on the inland waters, he sent Lieut.
 F. M. Symonds to make a thorough examination of the
 harbors and passages visited, as the time at his disposal
 would permit, and to collect hydrographic knowledge of
 value. The result will be reported to the Bureau of Navigation.
 The health of the officers and men remains excellent.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr.
 Henry F. Pickens. At Hampton Roads.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H.
 Gillis. At Callao, Sept. 18.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis
 M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Oct. 4, where she would remain
 until the arrival of the *Shenandoah*. All on board were in
 excellent health.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr.
 Albert Kautz. Returned to Erie, Pa., from her summer
 cruise on Oct. 12.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce.
 Apprentice ship. At Hampton Roads.

MONAGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S.
 Cotton. At Chefoo, Sept. 3.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book.
 Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James
 E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPISO, 3d rate, (s. a.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.
 At Constantinople, Oct. 23.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr.
 Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. Comdr.
 James G. Green. At Kobe, Sept. 13.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham.
 Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid.
 Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. B. B.
 Taylor. At Navy-yard, Mare Island.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A.
 S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Hampton Roads.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel
 L. Braine. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Undergoing repairs.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman
 H. Farquhar. Smyrna, Oct. 23.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A.
 E. K. Benham. At Yokohama, Oct. 8.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans.
 Training ship. At Hampton Roads.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt.
 Robert F. R. Lewis. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 4.

Rear-Admiral Bryson reports that if the health of the place
 remains good he will remain there until the middle or latter
 part of the month. On his way south he would endeavor
 to locate and plot the Madeira's Rock, of the existence of
 which there was some doubt. At St. Catherine's he would
 stop, to land and exercise the crew, and do some work on the
 outside planking of the ship, after which he would proceed
 to Montevideo. Capt. Lewis, in a report dated Sept. 19,
 calls attention to the gallant and humane conduct of William
 Morse, seaman, and John Smith, seaman, who on that day
 jumped overboard and rescued from a watery grave one of
 their comrades, James Grady, 1st class fireman. Grady was
 coming inboard along the lower boom, from duty in the
 launch which was moored to it, and his foot slipping, was
 precipitated into the water. The tide swept him astern, and
 he would have drowned had not the two seamen named
 jumped overboard and sustained him until a boat could be
 lowered and go to his relief.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh.
 Receiving ship, League Island.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y.
 School ship.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Samp-
 son. At Yokohama, Sept. 18.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut.
 David G. McRitchie. Arrived at Washington, Oct. 12.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett
 J. Cromwell. Left Higo, Sept. 10, for San Francisco.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt.
 D. B. Harmony. At Hampton Roads.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain
 Walter W. Queen. Arrived at Marseilles, Sept. 29, where
 she will have some steam pipes put in.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard
 W. Meade.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese.
 Receiving ship, Boston.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Byron
 Wilson. Left Chimbote, Peru, Oct. 15, for Callao and for
 Panama. She will touch at Paita and Guayaquil. She will
 arrive at Panama about the middle of November.

WIANDOTTIE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H.
 Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Silas
 Casey. Was at Villefranche, October 23. While new tubes
 are being put in the Trenton, Rear-Admiral Howell will wear
 his flag on this vessel.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill
 Miller. Arrived at the Norfolk yard Oct. 22. On the way
 from Washington her distiller collapsed.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The naval review will take place at Hampton Roads No-
 vember 10, if the weather will permit. The Secretary, and
 probably the President, with Chiefs of Bureaus, will leave
 Washington on the *Despatch* on Tuesday evening. The
Tallapoosa expects, to accompany the *Despatch* for the ac-
 commodation of prominent members of the press and in-
 vited guests. The review will probably extend over to the
 11th. Medals will be awarded to the boys who are reported
 by the recent board of officers at Hampton as most proficient
 in their profession. The Bailey medal, presented by the heirs
 of Rear-Admiral Theodoros Bailey, will be one of them.

The Secretary of the Navy reached Washington on Thurs-
 day evening, Nov. 4.

The estimates for the naval service for the fiscal year end-
 ing June 30, 1882, will be about the same as for the current
 fiscal year.

The annual report this year of the Surgeon General of the
 Navy will contain much information to the Navy and the
 medical profession. An extra number of copies will probably
 be printed to meet any demands for it.

The workmen at the various yards and stations were per-
 mitted on Tuesday to "knock off" at 12 o'clock, to enable
 them to appear at the polls if they wished.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, in his annual report of Dec. 2,
 1847, in which he recommended the appointment of twelve
 assistant pursers, presented the following sensible sugges-
 tion: "I am satisfied that it is injurious to the discipline of
 the service that the commanding officer of a vessel should
 stand in the relation towards her crew of purser. If any
 supposed error exists in his account, about which a sailor is
 always sensitive, the captain should be an impartial umpire
 between him and the purser. If the captain be the purser,
 and the author of the supposed mistake, the man becomes
 discontented under a sense of wrong, which there is no one
 to redress." There was a scarcity of pursers at that time,

and commanding officers were necessarily assigned to per-
 form the duty. It was not until fourteen years afterwards,
 when the war made it a necessity, that Congress authorized
 the appointment of assistant pursers or paymasters.

A few years ago the greatest steamers did not exceed 350
 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, 3,500 tons in tonnage, or
 4,000 horse power. Now the *City of Berlin*, of the Inman
 Line, is 488 feet by 44½ feet, and their new steamer, the
City of Rome, building of iron at Barrow, will be still larger,
 having a length of 546 feet, a breadth of 52 feet, and a gross
 registered tonnage of 8,000.

The records of the Marine Hospital Service show that
 during the quarter ended Sept. 30 there had been, in round
 numbers, 1,600 examinations of seamen, masters, and pilots
 made by the Medical Examiners of the bureau. Upward of
 60 of this number were found to be color-blind. The aggre-
 gate number examined since the promulgation of the order
 relative to the color-blind test, has been 5,297, of whom 4,394
 were pilots. Of the aggregate number 116 have been found
 color-blind. This does not include the limited number of
 pilots examined by other physicians. Surgeon-General
 Hamilton says that the opposition which formerly existed
 against the test for color-blindness among seamen has
 entirely disappeared.

A DESPATCH from London, of Nov. 2, says: "At the Ken
 Assizes in Maidstone, Thomas McGrath, a seaman of the
 U. S. Navy, who killed a man in an affray at Gravesend in
 August last, has been convicted of manslaughter and sen-
 tenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. It was
 proved on the trial that the prisoner was greatly provoked at
 the time of the homicide, and that he had borne a good
 character."

The Cunard Line has concluded contracts for the construc-
 tion of three powerful screw steamships for the trans-Atlantic
 service, the largest of which is to be of steel, of 7,000 tons,
 and 8,500 horse-power, to be called the *Aurania*. The other
 two will be of 5,000 tons and 4,500 horse-power, and will be
 called respectively the *Pavonia* and *Cephalonia*. The
Aurania and *Pavonia* are to be built and engaged by James
 and George Thomson, on the Clyde, and the *Cephalonia* by
 Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead. The total of the steam ton-
 nage now in the course of construction for the Cunard Com-
 pany amounts to 30,500 tons, and 32,500 horse-power.

The three French vessels whose arrival last week at New
 York was noted in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, have
 since that time remained at anchor in the North River off
 Twenty-third street. They are the *Magicienne*, Captain
 Junin, and the sloops-of-war *Chateau Renaud*, Captain Des-
 noyons, and *Dumont d'Urville*, Captain De la Barriere.

The *Scientific American* of this week contains two full
 page illustrations of Capt. Eads' proposed railway for trans-
 porting ships with their cargo across continents. Capt.
 Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships
 of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across
 the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a
 canal after the Lessep plan, and at a much less cost for
 engineering construction.

A DESPATCH from Vallejo, Cal., October 25, says: "About 2
 o'clock this afternoon David Rose, an old resident of this
 city, and in charge of the pile-driver now in use at the coal
 wharf at the Navy-yard in drawing out piles, met with a
 frightful accident which resulted in his death. He was at
 the top of the hoisting portion of the driver, engaged in
 clearing a rope, when he missed his footing and fell to the
 deck, a distance of some thirty feet, and struck on his head,
 fracturing his skull, causing the brain to ooze out. He was
 taken to the Naval Hospital for treatment, and died at 5
 o'clock."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 30.—Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lamberton, to
 take charge of a draft of men from New York to the Navy-
 yard, Mare Island, and on completion of that duty to return
 and resume duties at Washington, D. C. Master Lucien
 Young has been ordered to assist him in connection with
 this duty.

Lieutenant Edward W. Very, to temporary duty at the
 Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., in connection with the trial of
 Very's Night Signals, on the completion of which to return
 to Washington and resume present duties.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, to the Kearsarge on
 the 4th of November.

Midshipman Omezu G. Dodge, to examination for pro-
 motion.

Mate Larkin F. Lee, to the Naval Academy on the 18th of
 November.

Boatswain John B. F. Langton, to the receiving ship
 Franklin.

Nov. 3.—Carpenter Isaac Cooper, to the Naval Asylum,
 Philadelphia, on the 1st of December.

Nov. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, to the
 Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of December.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. R. Du Bose, to the Navy-
 yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

Oct. 30.—Mate Samuel Gee, from the Naval Academy, and
 placed on sick leave.

Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, from the Kearsarge on
 the 4th of November, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, from the receiving ship
 Franklin, and placed on sick leave.

Nov. 1.—Lieutenant John J. Hunker, from the Nautical
 School ship St. Mary's, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Harry McL. P. Huse, from the receiving ship
 Minnesota, and ordered to the Galena.

Nov. 3.—Carpenter Benjamin E. Fernald, from the Naval
 Asylum on the 1st of December next, and placed on waiting
 orders.

Nov. 4.—Gunner S. D. Hines, from the receiving ship St.
 Louis, and placed on sick leave.

Nov. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from the
 Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of December, and
 placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Goodrich, from the Torpedo
 Station, and granted leave for one year, with permission to
 leave the United States.

Lieutenant J. W. Hagenman, from League Island, and
 ordered to the St. Mary's.

Master H. H. Barroll, from the schooner *Eagre*, and
 placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge, attached to the training
 ship Portsmouth, for two weeks.

To Master A. Ludlow Case, for one month from Nov. 3.

To Mate Walter N. Smith, attached to the Nina for one
 month from November 7.

To Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldredge, attached to the
 Tennessee for two weeks.

To Boatswain Peter Johnson, attached to the Navy-yard,
 Norfolk, Va., for one month from November 5.

To Gunner W. C. Seymour, attached to the Navy-yard,
 League Island, for fifteen days.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Pay Inspector Chas. H. Eldredge, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, has been extended two weeks.

The leave of Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, has been extended three weeks.

SICK LEAVE GRANTED.

To Ensign Morrell for three months.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Thomas A. De Blois, to take effect on the 1st of February, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 3, 1880:

J. W. Clary, ordinary seaman, Oct. 28, U. S. S. *Alliance*, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Patrick Flynn, captain of the after-guard, October 2, U. S. S. *Jamestown*, at Sitka, Alaska.

John Lapp, coxswain, October 23, U. S. S. *Ajax*, at Brandon, Va.

William Weston, landsman, October 21, Naval Hospital, at Mare Island, Cal.

THE REVIEW SQUADRON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

The JOURNAL, Oct. 23d, contained complete lists of the officers of the vessels of the United States Navy which are to be reviewed by the President and the Secretary of the Navy at Hampton Roads.

As a matter of still further interest we present a brief sketch of the several vessels, which will be of some satisfaction to those who are not altogether familiar with our Navy; so that when they see them they can have some knowledge of their tonnage, armament, complement, dimensions, and general history. We also give a sketch of the officers commanding the vessels.

REAR ADMIRAL R. H. WYMAN, who commands the naval force on the North Atlantic Station, and all the vessels to be reviewed in Hampton Roads, was appointed a midshipman in 1837, and was promoted to his present grade in April, 1878. He served in the Mexican war, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz; was attached to the James river flotilla, was at the battle of Port Royal, commanded the Potomac flotilla, and has held several other important commands. He was in charge of the Hydrographic Office many years, and is in fact its organizer, and deserves the credit of bringing it up to its present high standard. He was for some time during the late war Chief of the Detail Office in the Navy Department. He has the most youthful appearance of any admiral on the list.

CAPT. D. B. HARMONY, of the *Tennessee*, appointed a midshipman from Pennsylvania in 1847, and reached the grade of captain in 1875, served in the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. Was attached to the *Iroquois* in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, was at the capture of New Orleans, in both engagements with the batteries at Vicksburg, with the ram *Arkansas*; commanded the monitor *Nahant* in the attack on the defenses of Charleston; commanded the *Sebago* at the capture of Mobile, and commanded the *Kearsarge* and *Hartford* on the Asiatic station.

CAPT. S. B. LUCE, of the *Minnesota*. Appointed a midshipman from New York in October, 1841, and reached the grade of captain in 1872. Served in the Mexican war and war of the Rebellion. Participated in the capture of Fort Hatteras; commanded monitor *Nantuxet* in the attacks on Charleston; was in other engagements while commanding the *Pontiac*; has served as commander and midshipman at the Academy, and has held various important commands. Capt. Luce is one of the prime movers in the Training system, in which he takes especial pride and interest.

CAPT. D. L. BRAINE, of the *Powhatan*, was appointed a midshipman from Texas in 1816, and was promoted to a captain in 1874. Was in service at the capture of Tuspan, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other places during the Mexican war; was in the first naval engagement of the Rebellion, at Sewell's Point; participated in various naval operations on the coast of North Carolina; commanded the *Pegot* in the attacks on Fort Fisher, and in the attacks on Fort Anderson and the forts in Cape Fear river.

COMMANDER H. F. PICKING, of the *Kearsarge*, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1857, and promoted to his present grade Jan. 25, 1875. He was in the engagement with the *Merrimac* and Sewell's Point batteries, and in sundry skirmishes with the batteries defending Charleston.

CAPT. R. W. MEADE, of the *Vandalia*, was appointed a midshipman from California in 1850, and reached his present grade in 1880. He served in the Mississippi flotilla; in the South Atlantic and Gulf squadrons during the war of the Rebellion. While in command of the *Marblehead* defended her against a vigorous attack in Stone Inlet, S. C., for which he was officially thanked in General Orders by the commanding officer of the squadron. He was very successful in the capture and destruction of blockade runners in the Samoan Islands, and has had an active and useful career in the service.

CAPT. O. F. STANTON, of the training-ship *Constitution*, entered the Academy from New York in 1849, and has recently been commissioned in his present grade. He participated in the first Japan expedition; was attached to the James river flotilla, the West India flying squadron and Gulf squadron during the war of the Rebellion.

COMMANDER A. S. CROWNSHIELD was appointed to the Academy from New York in 1869, and reached his present grade in 1880. He was in both attacks on Fort Fisher.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, of the *Saratoga*, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Utah, although not a Mormon. He was appointed in 1860, and was promoted to his present grade July 12, 1878. He was engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and in the assault by land received two severe rifle wounds, which disabled him. He has been conspicuous in the Training service, and his old ship, the *Saratoga*, is a general favorite and commands admiration wherever she goes.

COMMANDER JAR. O'KANE, of the *Galena*, was appointed to the Academy from Indiana in 1856, and reached his present grade in 1874. He was at the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, the Chalmette batteries, and capture of New Orleans; the passage of Vicksburg, and was wounded at the passage of the forts below New Orleans. He was in several engagements while attached to the South Atlantic squadron.

COMMANDER A. R. YATES, of the *Alliance*, entered the Academy from New York in 1853, and reached his present grade in 1873; was attached to the *Brooklyn*, in the Gulf 1860-63; was a volunteer on the *Hartford* at the battle of Mobile Bay, and placed in command of the captured steamer *Selma*.

COMMANDER MERRILL MILLER, of the *Yantic*, was appointed to the Academy from Ohio in 1859, and promoted to his present grade in 1878. He was in the engagements at Haines Bluff and Vicksburg, both attacks on Fort Fisher, and in other expeditions.

COMMANDER CHAS. MCGREGOR, of the *Despatch*, entered the Academy from Illinois in 1860, and was promoted to his present grade June 5, 1878. He was on volunteer duty with the Army for awhile; was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and led assault on same; was at the capture of Charleston and in other engagements.

LIEUT. D. G. MCRTICHEL, of the *Tallapoosa*, entered the volunteer service as a master 1861; served actively during the war of the Rebellion, and was transferred to the regular Navy in 1868. He was commissioned a lieutenant March 21, 1870. Lieut. McRitchie was many years in the merchant service, is a thorough seaman, and knows our coast by heart.

In the aggregate the vessels present will represent over 28,000 tons, 157 guns, and 3,150 officers, men, and marines. These figures may not be actually correct, but are approximately so.

THE STEAMER *TENNESSEE* has a greater length than any other vessel in the U. S. Navy. She is between perpendiculars 335 feet in length, her extreme breadth is 44 feet 10 inches, and her depth of hold 26 feet 22 inches. She was built at the New York Navy-yard in 1865—her hull by the Government and her engines and boilers by John Ericsson—cost, \$1,673,080.52. Her name, when launched, was the *Madawaska*, and was changed to *Tennessee*, May 15, 1869. Recently she had a thorough overhauling at considerable expense, and was provided with a four bladed propeller, designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Her present complement numbers 39 officers, 301 men, 54 boys, and 49 marines. Her armament consists of 16 9-inch broadside smooth bore guns, 2 9-inch rifle pivot guns, 4 80-pounder broadside, 2 24-pounder rifle howitzers, 1 3-inch rifle, 1 12-pounder, and 1 Gatling gun. She has commodious quarters, but her extreme length militates against her qualities as a wooden war vessel.

THE SCREW FRIGATE *MINNESOTA*, the largest of our training ships, was one of six of that class built under an act of Congress approved April 6, 1854. She was launched at the Navy-yard, Washington, in 1855. Her displacement is 4,700 tons; length, 285 feet 5 inches; beam, 51 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 26 feet 2 inches. She is armed with 16 32-pounders (4,500 lbs. each), 24 9-inch smooth bore, 2 20-pounder breech-loading Parrott rifles, 3 light 12-pounders, 1 12-pounder rifle, 1 3-inch breech-loading howitzer, 6 12-pounder howitzers. She has at present a complement of 25 officers, 176 men, 293 boys, and 37 marines. When built, she and the others of her class were considered the finest specimens of war ships afloat, either at home or abroad, and were much admired. A sister ship, the *Merrimac*, was burnt and sunk at Norfolk in 1861, afterwards raised, converted into an iron-clad, and came in conflict with her at Hampton Roads in March, 1862. At the capture of Fort Hatteras she was the flag ship of Rear-Admiral Stringham, and she took part in the 1st and 2d attacks on Fort Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 13, 14, and 15, 1865.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER *POWATHAN* is 250 feet long, 45 beam, and 26 feet 6 inches depth of hold; carries 14 9 smooth bore, 2 20-pounder breech-loading saluting guns, and 1 3-inch breech-loading howitzer. As now manned, she has 29 officers, 183 men, 24 boys, and 21 marines. Her displacement is 3,980 tons. The *Powhatan* is one of the early side-wheel steamers built for the Navy, and she and a sister ship, the *Susquehanna*, are the only two at present of that class in the Service. She was launched in 1850. Her hull was designed by the late Francis Grice, one of our ablest constructors, and her engines by C. H. Haswell, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. She was built at Norfolk. Her original cost was \$795,221. She is an expensive vessel to keep in commission on account of her large consumption of coal, but is a most comfortable one, and highly appreciated by all who serve on her. In the East Indies, in 1859-59-60, she was the flagship of Josiah Tatnall, whose remark during the engagements between the British and the Chinese that "blood is thicker than water" is well remembered. The *Powhatan* was selected to bear from Japan the first ambassadors from that kingdom to the United States. She left Yeddo February 13, 1860; arrived at San Francisco, via Honolulu, March 29; sailed April 11, and reached Panama the 24th of that month. The commissioners were transported by rail across the Isthmus, embarked in the *Roanoke*, taken to Hampton Roads, and there transferred to the steamer *Philadelphia*, which landed them at the Navy-yard, Washington. The *Powhatan* participated in the second attack on Fort Fisher.

THE *KEARSARGE*.—One of the most attractive vessels in the review, will be the *Kearsarge* on account of her associations during the late war. It is she who sunk the *Alabama* off Cherbourg in June, 1864. The tonnage of the two combatants was about the same. The *Alabama* carried 11 110-pounder pivot rifle, 1 heavy 68 pounder, and 6 broadside 32s. The *Kearsarge* carried 4 broadside 32s, 2 11-inch smooth bore, and 1 30-pounder rifle—one gun less than the *Alabama*. The former fought 7 guns and the latter 5. The *Kearsarge* fired 173 projectiles, viz.: 55 11-inch, 60 32-pounder, 48 30-pounder rifle, and 10 12-pounder howitzer shot. For eighteen minutes no casualties occurred on the *Kearsarge*. During the balance of the engagement three of her crew were wounded. She received as prisoners of war from the *Alabama* 6 officers and 64 men. Some went down with the vessel and others escaped in the English yacht *Deerhound*. Of the prisoners 2 were dying when received, and 17 others were wounded. The guns, two of them, which are said to have given the fatal injury to the *Alabama* are now on board the *Kearsarge*, and are special objects of interest. The *Kearsarge* was built at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in 1861, and her machinery by Woodruff and Beach at Hartford, Conn. She cost originally \$286,918.05. Her frame is of live oak, and since originally built she has been overhauled and repaired two or three times, and provided with new boilers and machinery designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The present complement of the *Kearsarge* is 25 officers, 128 men, 18 boys, and 26 marines. Her armament consists of 2 11-inch pivot Dahlgren shell guns, 1 60-pounder pivot Parrott rifle, and 2 11-inch broadside Dahlgren shell. Her displacement is 1,550 tons. She is 198 feet 10 inches long, 33 feet 10 inches beam, and 16 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

THE *GALENA* originally was one of the first three armored vessels built in 1861 for the Navy, the other two being the *Monitor* and the *New Ironsides*. Her constructors were Bushnell and Co. of New Haven, and she was built at Mystic Bridge, at a cost to the Government of \$235,250. Her length then was about 180 feet beam; depth of hold, 13 feet. She engaged the fort at Drury's Bluff on the James River, and

the result indicated that she was not a success. Her armor was subsequently removed, and some other changes made in her, and she participated in the fight in Mobile Bay in August, 1864. Her service after the war was insignificant, and it was decided to break her up and rebuild her. She was launched sometime ago, and has been recently put in commission. She is 216 feet in length, 37 beam, and 19 depth of hold, with a displacement of 1,900 tons. She carries an armament of one 8-in. rifle pivot; six 9-in. broadside, S. B.; one 60-pdr. (forecastle) rifle; one 12-pdr. Howitzer; one 3-in. B. L. rifle; one Gatling gun. Her complement at present is 30 officers, 137 men, 31 boys, and 26 marines. She is regarded as a very clever modern wooden vessel, and her equipments and appliances are generally of improved patterns. The *Vandalia* was remodelled upon designs of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and rebuilt from the old sloop-of-war of that name, at Portsmouth, N. H. She was launched a few years ago, and put in commission in 1876, and has cruised in the Mediterranean and on the Home station. She is 220 tons displacement, 216 feet in length, 39 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. Her armament consists of one 8-in. rifle, one 60-pdr. rifle, six 9-in. smooth bore Dahlgren guns, one 3-in. breech-loading rifle, one Gatling gun. She carries a complement of 27 officers, 130 men, 19 boys, and 26 marines. She is a modern vessel, possessing many of the late improvements applicable to men-of-war, and an excellent wooden ship. Ex-President Grant made a voyage of two or three months on the *Vandalia*, in the Mediterranean station, and John Russell Young's account of it is historical and entertaining. She really attracted much admiration at the Sesqui-centennial celebration at Baltimore.

THE *ALLIANCE* is one of eight steam sloops, built under a special appropriation of Congress, and was constructed at the Norfolk Navy-yard. She has been in service only three or four years, and is considered one of the most useful vessels in the Navy. Her dimensions are: length, 185 ft.; beam, 35; depth of hold, 16 ft. 2 in. She carries an armament of two 8-in. muzzle-loader rifles, two breech loading rifle howitzers, 20-pdrs., two 12-pdrs., muzzle-loading howitzers, two 3-in. breech-loading howitzers, and one Gatling gun. Her complement at present is 22 officers, 103 men, 13 boys, and 13 marines. Displacement, 1,375 tons. Her cruising has been on the Mediterranean and Home stations.

THE *CONSTITUTION* (OLD IRONSIDES) is almost two well known to require description. She was in 1796 at Philadelphia, and originally cost \$299,336. She has been rebuilt several times, and can scarcely be called the same vessel, although some claim is made that she has original timbers in her; at least a walking cane is now and then presented as having been made from the original *Constitution*. Her capture of the *Guerriere*, *Javan*, and *Cyane*, and *Levant* in the war of 1812, made her history illustrious. She is 175 feet long, 43 ft. 6 in. beam, and 14 ft. 3 in. depth of hold. *Old Ironsides*' name does not indicate that she is armored, as she is one of our old weather beaten wooden ships. Her present complement is 25 officers, 97 men, 124 boys, and 25 marines, and she is one of the training ships. She is armed with eighteen 32-pdrs. of 57 cwt., two 20 pdr. breech-loading Parrott rifles, two light 12-pdrs. Her displacement is 2,200 tons.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR *PORTSMOUTH*, another of our training ships, propelled by sails and built of live oak, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1843. Her original cost was \$170,586. She is 151 ft. 10 in. in length, 38 ft. 1 in. beam, and 17 ft. 2 in. depth of hold, with a displacement of 1,125 tons. Her armament consists of 12 13-in. smoothbore of 6,500 lbs. each; 2 20-pounder B. L. R. Parrotts, 1 12-pounder light, 1 3-inch R. L. howitzer, 1 Gatling, and her complement of 21 officers, 94 men, 124 boys and 25 marines.

THE SAILING SLOOP-OF-WAR *SARATOGA* is another of our training ships, and illustrates what can be done with those of our old-time vessels usually denominated "old hulks." She was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1843, and cost \$170,586. She has performed much active service. Her length is 150 feet, beam 36 feet 9 inches, depth of hold 16 feet 3 inches. Her armament consists of 12 8-inch smoothbore guns, 1 20-pounder rifle and 12-pounder howitzer, and she has a complement of 15 officers, 105 men, 123 boys, and 26 marines. She is 1,025 tons displacement.

THE SCREW STEAMER *DESPATCH*, which conveys the reviewing party, was originally a pleasure yacht and was purchased by the Government at a cost of \$90,000. Her displacement is about 1,000 tons; her armament 1 Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and her complement 8 officers and 46 men.

THE SIDEWHEEL *TALLAPOOSA*, which goes to the review for the accommodation of the press and invited guests, was originally a double-order, a number of which were built during the late war. A few of them were retained, two of which, the *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot*, are in the Asiatic station. She was built at Boston, launched Feb. 17, 1863, and has a displacement of 1,270 tons. She carries a couple of howitzers, and is run by 9 officers, 94 men and 2 boys. Her usual employment is a freight, tow and transport steamer between the several navy-yards, and in this service she has saved the Government many thousand dollars. A few years ago she was thoroughly overhauled at Baltimore and altered in some respects. She can be relied on for 10 or 12 knots an hour continually under all circumstances, is perfectly safe, although many who have enjoyed the pleasure of a trip in her on the coast have been somewhat "shook up" in stormy weather. The services of the *Tallapoosa* and those who run her have become indispensable.

THE *YANTIC* was built at Philadelphia in 1864—her hull at the Navy-yard, and her engines, etc., by Merrick and Sons. She cost \$206,262.43. She was rebuilt in 1872, and has recently been remodelled and again rebuilt at the Washington Navy-yard, and somewhat enlarged. Her length is 180 feet, beam 30, depth of hold 12 feet 1 inch. Her personnel is at present 20 officers, 100 men, 13 boys, 13 marines; and her armament, 1 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle; 2 9-inch smoothbore; 1 60-pounder B. L. rifle, 1 12-pounder light, 1 3-inch B. L. howitzer. Displacement, 900 tons. She participated in both of the attacks on Fort Fisher.

WEIGHT OF GUNS.—8-inch muzzle loading rifle, 17,350 lbs.; 6.4-inch (100-pounder Parrott), 9,700 lbs.; 5.3-inch (60-pounder Parrott), 5,400 lbs.; 4.2-inch (30-pounder Parrott), 3,550 lbs.; 12-pounder howitzer, 880 lbs. Breech-loading Rifle—6.4-inch (8-pounder Parrott, converted), 10,166 lbs.; 5.3-inch (60-pounder Parrott, converted), 5,270 lbs.; 3.67-inch (20-pounder Parrott, converted), 1,740 lbs. Smoothbores—15-inch, 43,000 lbs.; 11-inch, 16,000 lbs.; 9-inch, 9,000 lbs.; 8-inch, 6,500 lbs.; 32-pounder, 6.4-inch, 4,500 lbs.; 24-pounder, 5.82-inch, M. L. H., 1,310 lbs.; 12-pounder, 4.62-inch, M. L. H., 760 lbs.

A battering charge for a 15-inch gun is 100 lbs.; for 100-pounder Parrott, 15 lbs.; for 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, 35 lbs.; for 80-lb. Parrott, converted to rifle, 15 lbs.; for 11-inch smoothbore, 30 lbs.; for 9-inch smoothbore, 13 lbs. The weight of a shell for battering for 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle is 180 lbs. The service shell for a 11-inch smoothbore weighs, filled, 135.6 lbs.; 9-inch, 73.5 lbs. Weight of shot, 20-inch gun, 450 lbs.

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ence, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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the best regiments of the Service) desires a transfer to the
Cavalry. Address "A. B. C.," this office.

We understand that the present Secretary of War is
not well disposed toward adding to the retired list any
of the younger officers of the Service, and the list is
likely to be reserved under his administration for those
for whom it is more properly intended. A lieutenant
who applied for retirement recently received answer to
this effect.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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NEXT week we shall publish an extremely interesting
biographical sketch of the late Gen. ALFRED T. A. TOR-
BERT by Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, himself a
native of Delaware and a warm admirer and personal
friend of the subject of his biography. Mr. TOWNSEND
always writes interestingly, and he appears at his best
in this sketch of one of the most honored sons of the
State which he has celebrated in story and verse. The
article contains letters from a number of TORBERT's old
classmates and comrades, analysing his character and
giving reminiscences of his earlier years. It abounds
in Army incidents and anecdotes, and will be read with
great interest in, as well as out of, the Service. With
it we shall give a full report of the circumstances of
Gen. TORBERT's death and the ceremonies attending his
burial, when organizations representing four States
united to do him honor. Our memorial is published by
arrangement with the committees having the memorial
services in charge. It will occupy twelve pages or
thirty-six columns, which will be furnished in addition
to our usual matter, making our paper of next week
nearly double its old size of sixteen pages 28 to 32
pages in all. The paper, with the memorial, will be
sent in wrappers, postage paid, on receipt of the usual
price, viz., fifteen cents.

"L'ANNEE MILITAIRE REVUE des faits relatifs aux
armées Françaises et étrangères, Publiée sous la direction
de M. Amédée Le Faure, Député de La Creuse. Paris:
Berger, Levrault and Cie, Editeurs de l'Annuaire
de l'Armée, Française, 5 Rue des beaux-Arts." This
is the third volume of an annual publication of great
interest in the study of foreign military affairs. It con-
tains the military budget of the French, English and
continental armies, a list of their effective forces, details
of their construction, armament, manœuvres for the
past year, etc. It cannot fail to be of value to those
engaged in military study. From the same publishers
we receive another volume entitled "L'Etat Militaire
des principales Puissances étrangères. Au printemps
de 1880." This is a study of the conditions of the prin-
cipal continental armies in the spring of 1880.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE election of Senator GARFIELD, on Tuesday, as the
twentieth President of the United States, furnishes an-
other instance of the elevation to the highest office in
the country of a self made man and a Union soldier—a
type of citizen whom the people delight to honor. That
he will amply justify the popular choice, we entertain
no shadow of doubt. A statesman of ripe experience, a
robust, hard-working, energetic and earnest man, broad
in views and lofty in purpose, Gen. GARFIELD comes to
the Presidency under circumstances more promising
than those of his predecessors for half a century. He
has not to contend with the disputed title which sur-
rounded the election of President HAYES; nor the finan-
cial disturbances and the reconstruction problems which
encompassed the two terms of Gen. GRANT; nor the
war environments of the two terms of ABRAHAM LIN-
COLN; nor the slavery quarrels of Presidents still earlier.
He finds a country at last peaceful and prosperous, en-
joying, as his predecessor says in his Thanksgiving
proclamation, "health, wealth and prosperity through-
out all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with
all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great
body of our population to the principles of liberty and
justice which have made our greatness as a nation, and
to the wise institutions and strong frame of government
and society which will perpetuate it." Gen. GARFIELD
has shown himself already a man capable of perpetuat-
ing and enhancing this prosperity.

Of his distinguished competitor, Major-Gen. W. S.
HANCOCK, we need only say that he emerges from this
contest with honor undimmed and reputation enhanced.
We congratulate the Army that the choice of one of its
illustrious officers by a great political party, as standard-
bearer in the Presidential contest, has shed increased
lustre on the Service. In a fierce, bitter and relentless
struggle—the air dark with the shafts of calumny—no
poisoned arrow has transfixed Gen. HANCOCK; none
has even been aimed at his shining personal character.
We believe the annals of national contests may be
searched in vain for a more striking example of personal
character untouched by the venom of political opposi-
tion. Gen. HANCOCK went into the canvass panoplied
with a record of personal rectitude that left not a joint
open to penetration. He has come out from it with the
proud consciousness of integrity tested under the se-
verest scrutiny—weighed in the balances, and not
found wanting.

If the party that demanded his services as its leader
has proved less numerous than its opponents, the fault
has not been his. We are of the opinion to-day, as be-
fore the election, that Gen. HANCOCK was the most
popular man his party could nominate. With his fine
personal presence, his record as a soldier, his undeviat-
ing devotion to the political doctrines of his party, his
staunch loyalty to his country, sealed with his blood,
and with the enthusiastic support of many of his old
soldiers to help him, he was beyond doubt the most
popular candidate his party could have put forward.
The formal defeat of Gen. HANCOCK was registered on
Tuesday, but the decisive battle that necessitated his
defeat occurred in Indiana in October. Mr. ENGLISH,
his colleague on the ticket, and a rich man whose pecu-
niary resources were necessary in the lack of Mr. TIL-
DEN's, was nominated for the purpose of carrying In-
diana, his own State, in the preliminary State election.
This he failed to accomplish, and the loss of prestige,
with the omens of victory for GARFIELD, influencing
the floating vote in close and doubtful States like New
York, sealed the fate of the HANCOCK ticket in Novem-
ber. It is manifest, without going into details, that the
failure of Gen. HANCOCK's candidacy was not due to
any lack on his own part.

Turning to the President elect, we congratulate the
Army and Navy of the United States that a man so
unusually and warmly appreciative of their aims, their
needs, and their just claims, has been chosen as the
next President of the United States. In saying this,
we do not speak at random, but by the card. The
great question with the officers of the two Services to-
day, naturally is, What are we to expect from Gen.
GARFIELD? The answer may be found in part in one
of the finest tributes of respect for regular forces known
to American oratory, the speech of Gen. GARFIELD at
the last meeting of the Army of the Cumberland,
which our readers have already seen in the columns of
the JOURNAL. But a full and final answer will be found
in the JOURNAL of May 4, 1878, where we devoted five
columns of a single issue to a citation of the views of
this illustrious statesman and soldier on the "Army of
the United States." In this masterly treatise, Gen.
GARFIELD, combatting the idea that the Army should
be reduced, as was then proposed, said: "During the
last eight years, not one petition has been addressed to
either the Senate or the House praying for the decrease

of our military establishment, or for the reduction of the pay of its officers or enlisted men. Our people remember with gratitude the great captains who, in the late war, led their soldiers to victory to save the republic from overthrow. They thoroughly learned the lesson that, in times of extreme peril, the preservation of liberty and peace depends upon the disciplined valor of the nation, and that the science and art of war can be acquired only by the thorough and patient study and practice of its elements. This work they expect of the Army; and the annual amount which they cheerfully pay for its support is the cost of national insurance against foes from without and anarchy within. They expect Congress and the Executive to make the Army worthy of a great nation; and this can be done only by the hearty co-operation of Congress with those eminent and patriotic soldiers who have devoted their lives to the study and practice of military science." He proceeds to consider the work that our Army is set to do—"to keep alive the knowledge and practice of military science, so that at any time, in case of foreign or domestic war, the nation may know how to defend itself against the most skilful enemy"; "to preserve inviolate our national boundaries, and protect our widely extended frontier settlements against Indian hostilities; to keep the peace and protect the public property in all places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; to aid the several States in case of invasion or insurrection too powerful to be controlled by their local authorities," and to perform the important duties of a purely civil character imposed upon it in "the construction and repair of harbors, the improvement of navigable rivers, the determination of national boundaries, the survey of the Territories and of the Northern lakes, and of canal and railroad routes, the construction of lighthouses, and other public buildings"; "in the observations and report of storms and maintaining storm signals for the protection of commerce, in adjusting the claims for pensions, bounties, and back pay of volunteer soldiers, and in preserving the national cemeteries where our Union dead are buried." "The people," continues Gen. GARFIELD, "have not asked for its reduction. They demand an honest and economical administration of the Government; but they cherish and cheerfully support the Army which affords them a perpetual guarantee of national safety and domestic peace."

Gen. GARFIELD then proceeds to protest against a bill pending at that time for the reduction of the pay of officers. With logic and with eloquence he resisted this plan, declaring, after a comparison of figures that it would be "better, so far as pay is concerned, to be the locksmith of the House than a 2d lieutenant of the line. The friends of good government and fair dealing will not be slow to condemn these repeated assaults upon the honor and usefulness of the Army."

Such is the man whom the people of the United States have elected President. It is safe to say that the interests of the two Services, so far as they depend on a President, could not have fallen into better hands.

PROMOTIONS IN ARMIES.

A SUBJECT of current interest in British Army circles, which cannot fail to find analogies in our own, is a recent general order on the subject of examination for promotion in the army. It possesses a double interest from the fact that it deals with the delicate subject of partial merging of the staff with the line. The engineers and artillery officers in the British service are regarded as special corps officers, and do not, accordingly, except in rare cases, receive appointments on the general staff, or general commands, even when their rank might allow. Yet in their education they get a course of three years at Woolwich, are instructed thoroughly in infantry tactics, and must pass an examination in cavalry drill and show that they know how to ride. In other words, they get in the way of education most of what the general service officers get, and some specialties besides. Naturally they feel it rather a deprivation, and even a slight, to be cut off from the custom of appointment on the general staff of the army. Infantry and cavalry officers, on their part, not only recognize their advantages in this respect, but are led to look at book work and ciphering as not called for from them. The result, as one authority has expressed it, is that "when staff work had to be done demanding technical knowledge it was usually handed over to the scientific corps, especially to the engineers. In fact, the staff work of the army has not been done by the English staff, which has confined itself almost entirely to the duties of a superior class of adjutants. This has been hurtful to the staff itself, while, at the same time, the artillery and engineers have been too much narrowed in their views by want of association on equal terms with the

rest of the army." Such a result has of course demanded some change.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE accordingly promised the Royal Artillery and Engineers a share of staff appointments and general commands under the usual regulations for promotion. These regulations require knowledge of infantry and cavalry drill; but it is pointed out by one of the commentators on the subject, the *London Standard*, that "there is something very puzzling in the fact that not a word is said of infantry and cavalry officers studying the movements of artillery. If there is one feature which more than another strikes an observer of English manoeuvres it is that the generals commanding brigades or divisions seem for the most part helpless in the management of their field artillery. They do not know what ground it can manoeuvre over, nor the effect of its fire at different ranges, nor how far it is capable of self-protection. As for massing guns to produce a great effect, some English generals seem to have no idea of it; and we cannot help thinking that quite as much good might be done by attaching infantry officers to artillery as by attaching officers of the scientific corps to infantry regiments." Under the present system of examination in the British army, an officer has to manoeuvre the pieces of a war game, and perhaps play out games in full, while the examiners watch, consult, and criticise. He has, also, of course, his examination on papers of written questions. But the authority already referred to holds that the best trial of the tactical knowledge of an officer is his power of actually manoeuvring troops in the field under conditions approaching those of war as closely as possible. This seems specially important in the case of majors and colonels, since an officer aspiring to field rank ought not to take it for granted that he needs to know nothing about the tactical quality of any other arm than his own. This ability to manoeuvre troops of the three arms is required in the examinations for the services on the continent of Europe.

Another special point is noted in the new Regulations by the authority just quoted. "An officer can either obtain his promotion by a bare pass, which needs only a moderate acquaintance with each subject, or he may go up for a special certificate which requires more knowledge in each subject and a higher aggregate of marks. If he is so thoroughly familiar with any of the subjects that he can answer eight-tenths of the questions correctly, he will receive a certificate as distinguished in that subject. The certificates will, it is presumed, be mentioned in the confidential reports upon individual officers, and the lieutenant-colonel commanding will be aware of the special qualifications possessed by each of the officers in the battalion. Thus, if he wished to obtain information as to the character of the country through which he is about to pass, he has only to select an officer whom he knows to possess a special certificate for military topography. It does not appear that the certificates will carry with them any advantage to the individual, nor is it well that they should. There is a good deal too much of the spirit of bargaining in the army, and officers would do well to recognize that it is their duty to make themselves as thoroughly efficient as possible. Their improvement in professional knowledge will certainly benefit themselves as well as the service, but they have no right to expect additional pay or special advantages because they have simply done what was their bounden duty." It seems to us that officers in our own Service can find food for thought and discussion in these suggestions of what is going on across the ocean.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

THE article on "Recruiting in the Army" in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of October 16 was written by an officer of large experience and long service, whose knowledge of the workings of the present system of recruiting extends over a quarter of a century at least. Officers of more recent experience have suggested to us that the article does not take sufficient account of the great improvement that has taken place of late years in the administration of our recruiting system, and that the plan of recruiting by districts has strong arguments in its favor, independent of the question as to the character of the recruits obtained. But there is great force in the maxim that "what is best administered is best," and certainly the late administration of the recruiting service has been such as to go far toward redeeming its defects. Gen. DRUM has given the matter his personal supervision in the Army, and officers on recruiting service have been held to the most rigid accountability. This, with the exercise of care in the selection of officers of experience and judgment for the recruiting detail, has resulted in giving to our Army an exceptionally well selected class of men. It is only just to the officers having charge of recruiting to say this, as

we have had no intention of involving them with any criticism of a system. The care they have taken is shown by the fact that nearly four-fifths of the men offering themselves at the recruiting offices last year were rejected, and nearly seventy per cent. of those accepted were native born. We have heard frequent comment made of late on the excellent character of the men coming into the ranks, and there is no question that the general intelligence in the Army is very much higher than at any time within the recollection of our officers. That traditional first comedian, Private KELLY, whose comical attempts to subject himself to the requirements of the school of the soldier once furnished amusement to nearly every company, is becoming rarer every year, and officers are not perplexed to the same extent as of old by the attempt to maintain order among men whose possibilities of discipline are in inverse ratio to the amount of whiskey within their reach. Not but what there is quite enough drunkenness in the Service as it is, but we have reason to believe that there has been a great change for the better. Indeed, the whole system of discipline has changed to a very marked degree since the olden time, and the statistics of the Service show a much smaller number of men whose character and conduct necessitates the constant use of force in maintaining discipline.

Still, however well the present system of recruiting may work in proper hands we believe in a better, and should be glad to see the advantages which we believe would result from a system of district recruiting, which would give the various parts of the country a local interest in the Army, which would do much to increase the popularity of the service. But this is a subject for separate discussion.

In the previous article in the *JOURNAL* nothing was said of the "old Army," and no comparisons of the old and new Army were made. The system of recruiting for the Army is the same now that it has been from time immemorial. When the Army has been increased by new regiments these regiments have generally been recruited by the officers appointed to them, whether they are from civil life or from the Army, and it would be interesting to note to what extent the regiments they recruited have afforded better material than the other regiments.

THERE is an old saying that if a man tumbles into a ditch once, it may be his misfortune. If he falls into it a second time it is clearly his fault. Here are our worthy but somewhat wrong-headed cousins of England walking right out of the fight with the Zulus straight into one with the Basutos, and in neither case, according to the reports, have the natives been at fault. The Basutos, it will be remembered, were allies of the English against the Zulus. As soon as the Zulus were subdued the English proceeded, with marvellous fatuity, to disarm the Basutos, depriving them of the guns which with them were badges of honor and the proof of manhood. And this they, these astute English rulers, did without an apparent suspicion that they were likely to have any trouble, for the war finds them entirely unprepared to contend with the Basutos, who are formidable people and quite capable of giving their old allies abundant trouble, if they rise *en masse* as they threaten to do. The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is not an agreeable task for English officers to attack men who in difficult times have been our loyal and trusty allies. Those who know the Basutos well, describe them as eminently honest and trustworthy in peace and brave in war. On the fatal day of Isandula four companies of mounted Basutos fought splendidly, and it was probably owing to their endurance that any stragglers reached Rorke's Drift. But for their aid the colonists themselves confess that the campaign against Langalibalele would not have been brought to a successful termination. Of all the races of South Africa the Basutos seem most fitted to live in peace with Europeans. But it is the old story of Naboth's vineyard again. They have the one great crime of inhabiting a fertile country which they are unwilling to alienate to become the bondsmen of the white men."

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* raps the officers of the British service over the knuckles because they do not pay more attention to the Royal United Service Institution. "Here," it says, "is an institution maintained with the object of raising the education of officers, and promoting among them the study of professional subjects. The subscription to the Institution is only £1 a year, and for that sum each member receives annually the 'Journal of Proceedings,' which is more than worth the sovereign expended in the subscription. Yet we find that many line regiments are entirely unrepresented on the list of members, whilst others are content to supply two or three names. In few instances do we find a dozen names under a regi-

mental heading, whilst in the militia and volunteers the Institution is pretty well ignored. This state of things we consider most discreditable, and we would suggest to commanding officers that they should take steps to get some one of their officers appointed corresponding members of the Institution, and with instructions to use their utmost endeavors to obtain members, if only in order to establish the character of the British army and to prevent foreigners, who may obtain a sight of this list, from forming erroneous impressions. We may safely say that in no civilized nation in the world, except our own, would an institution of the nature of that of the Royal United Service, which does so much to promote the welfare of the combined services be allowed to put forward a list such as that now before us, which is nothing short of a disgrace to the British officer in whose interests the house in Whitehall Yard is kept open."

A CORRESPONDENT asks where copies of the recently published "Digest of Opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General," prepared by Major Winthrop, are to be obtained and at what price. The book is not for sale; the work done upon the same, and material furnished by way of notes, etc., being contributed by Major W. to the Army and the public without compensation asked or desired. On the other hand, the book is published at the expense of the Government, and, thus published, will be furnished from the Bureau to any proper person who may wish the same, as fast as the bound copies are received from the Government bindery. As the work is stereotyped, copies can no doubt in time be supplied to all persons applying, who desire the book for personal use. If those who wish the book will send us their names we will endeavor to see that they are furnished with copies as soon as practicable.

WHAT a grain of sand may do, in the wrong place, was illustrated by an explosion on Wednesday at Lafin and Rand's powder mills, near Paterson, N. J. The granulating mill was blown to fragments, and the two workmen in it were fatally injured. They were never able to tell the cause of the disaster, but, as every precaution against accident is taken at the factory by its proprietors, it was surmised that a grain of flint or sand got into the powder, striking fire in the working of the mill. It was the first explosion at these works that ever caused loss of life.

A matter of serious importance has occurred at Payta, Peru, where Chilean officers have seized an American steam launch, the *Isabel*. Thos. Garge, the master, makes affidavit that the *Isabel* was taken possession of by Chilean officers, the U. S. flag hauled down and trampled upon, the officers uttering curses against the people of the United States, who, as they said, were the cause of the blowing up of two of their war vessels during the present war with Peru. The men were ordered out of the launch and sent to the consulate, the clothes of some of them being taken. Garge's claim of \$30,000 damages was refused, but he was offered the value of the launch if he would withdraw the claim for damages.

TARGETS representing portions of the sides of unarmored vessels-of-war are shortly to be constructed, for experimental practice with the new Nordenfolt shell gun and the Hotchkiss gun, with which competitive trials will be made, as recommended by Capt. Hopkins. Fifty more Nordenfolt's have been ordered, making 200 in all.

NAVAL INSTITUTE PRIZE ESSAY, 1881.—A prize of one hundred dollars and a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars is offered by the Naval Institute for the best essay presented subject to the following rules:

1. Competition for the prize is open to all members, and to all persons entitled to become members upon payment of dues; that is, to all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to all civil officers attached to the naval service.
2. Each competitor to send his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary on or before Jan. 1, 1881. The name of the writer shall not be given in this envelope, but instead thereof a motto. Accompanying the essay a separate sealed envelope will be sent to the secretary, with the motto on the outside and the writer's name and motto inside. This envelope is not to be opened until after the decision of the judges.
3. The judges to be three gentlemen of eminent professional attainments, to be selected by the executive committee.
4. The successful essay to be published in the proceedings of the Institute, and the essays of other competitors to be published also, at the discretion of the executive committee, with the consent of the writers.
5. The subject for the Prize Essay is, "The Type of (I) Armored Vessel, (II) Cruiser, Best Suited to the Present Needs of the United States."
6. The essay is limited to forty-eight printed pages of the "Proceedings of the Institute."
7. The money value of the medal may be given to the successful competitor if he so elect, and he will be a life member of the Institute.

C. BELKNAP, Lieutenant and Secretary.
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 1, 1880.

THE following incident of Tuesday's election is mentioned in the New York Times of that day: "Fifty marines attached to the Brooklyn Navy-yard have registered in the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, the majority of whom, according to Judge Benedict's decision, that a person in the service of the United States neither gains nor loses his residence by such service, are registered illegally. United States Supervisor of Elections, John J. Allen, issued warrants for their arrest yesterday, and last night United States Marshal Harlow arrested 35 of them and arraigned them before Supervisor Allen. The other 15 were off duty

and could not be found. The prisoners were separately examined and 9 of them proved that their residence had always been in Brooklyn. Accordingly, they were released. There were some others who were entitled equally to vote in Brooklyn, but who had failed to register from the district in which their families lived or in which they had hired rooms. The other 26 were given notice that they would be locked up if they attempted to vote, and were released on their own recognizance. Several Democratic lawyers appeared for the prisoners, and said they should apply to the Board of Elections to transfer to their proper districts those marines who were entitled to a residence in Brooklyn."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald has the following gossip concerning Army matters:

The preparation of the annual report of the General of the Army will be begun on Monday next, and will require but a few days to complete it, as the reports of the division and department commanders have been arranged and briefed for ready reference. The report of Gen. Crooke is the only one of any general interest, treating, as it does, of the Ute outbreak last year and the Indian policy particularly. Gen. Crooke gives the subject a practical handling and it will serve to keep alive the old topic of the difference in the method of management of the Indians by the military and civil authorities of the Government. In this connection it is said that the forthcoming annual report of Gen. Sherman will be his last, as he has determined to carry into effect an intention frequently expressed to go upon the retired list next spring, having served the thirty years required by section 1243 of the Revised Statutes to qualify him for voluntary retirement. The title of General is exclusively his own, and his retirement will not make a vacancy on the active list. It will, however, bring Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to Washington as commander of the Army, and will open the way for Major-Gen. Hancock's transfer to Chicago as commander of the great and important military division embracing nearly the whole theatre of Indian operations and the greater part of the active forces of the Army. The custom of the service which places this command at the acceptance of General Hancock accords him also the privilege of declining it should he prefer his present command and residence or duties, and should he avail himself of this privilege the successor of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan at Chicago will doubtless be Major-Gen. Schofield, who has the reputation among his profession of being in an especial sense the intellectual member of the corps of general officers of all grades. Gen. Schofield's residence at West Point has not been altogether an agreeable one, and it is understood here that he himself recognizes the fact that playing pedagogue over some ten score of unruly boys is hardly congenial to his rank or capacities. As the retirement of Gen. Sherman will cause no vacancy, the command of the Western division, should General Hancock decline it, must devolve upon either General Schofield or General McDowell, as it could not well be conferred upon one of the brigadiers. The retirement of Gen. E. O. Ord, now commanding the Department of Texas, is anticipated, and it is said that Col. N. A. Miles, of the 5th Infantry, will be promoted to the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Ord's retirement. Col. W. B. Hazen, it is now understood, will be appointed Chief Signal Officer to fill the staff vacancy caused by the death of Gen. A. J. Myer. The American Association for the Advancement of Science will present to the President, through the committee appointed at the last meeting, the resolution urging the transfer of the meteorological branch of the Signal Service to scientific control. It is claimed on behalf of Col. Hazen that he is himself eminently fitted for the position on account of his scientific knowledge and technical acquaintance with this branch of the public service, and he has at the same time the other requisite which has been found essential—namely, the training and experience of a soldier necessary to the success of the corps and its weather observations. During the short time Gen. Drumm, the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, has been in charge of the Weather Bureau he has inaugurated a number of important improvements, the last of which was announced to-day, of a more extended system of signals, based on those now in use on the seaboard for the lake region of this country. And these important additions the Adjutant-General has found time to develop, besides attending to the detail of his regular official duties. It is not believed that any change will be made for the present in the Quartermaster-General. Gen. Sackett will probably succeed Gen. Marcy as Inspector-General, and Dr. J. D. Baxter, Medical Purveyor, is said to have the preference for Surgeon-General Barnes' position. The other staff position of Judge-Advocate-General, now filled by Gen. Dunn, will also likely remain unchanged for some time.

These rumors in regard to the retirement of General Sherman and other general officers of the Army are similar to those that have periodically appeared in the newspapers and which can generally be traced to the same source. For years these officers who are eligible for retirement have been designated as those soon to be shelved, and their probable successors have been named. Up to the present time no mention has been made of General Sherman, but now he is also mentioned as one of those who are to give way to the juniors. It must be remembered that General Sherman has received the thanks of Congress, and he cannot be retired from active service unless he chooses to make application for retirement. It is true that the General has said, more than once, that should he arrive at the age of sixty-two he should apply to be retired, and he has about completed his sixty-second year. But he is still in excellent condition both physically and mentally, and there are no officers of the Army who believe that he has any intention of claiming the benefit of the retired list at this time. In regard to the other general officers who are mentioned in connection with retirement we can say that though some might be disappointed, few would be surprised if either General Miles or General Hazen were made successors to the late General Myer, or if either of them were to succeed General Ord, who is also put down as one to be retired. The President has very little interest in this matter. He was importuned to please General Grant by making General Ingalls Quartermaster, by the retirement of General Meigs. General Garfield, the President elect, carried the request; but Mr. Hayes has always had such a high regard for General Meigs that he was not inclined to act in the matter, and we believe that he will now leave it to his successor. In regard to the Medical Department there appears to be no good reason for the retirement of General Barnes, but should he be retired the natural choice for his successor would be Assistant Surgeon-General Crane. The matter of the change in Division and Department Commanders has, we really believe, never been considered, but it is not improbable that changes will take place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

JUSTICE TO CADET ENGINEERS, NO. 2.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the JOURNAL of September 25 appeared an letter entitled "Justice to Cadet Engineers." As it contains some incorrect statements, and, as it is calculated to convey to the rest of the Service a wrong impression as to the sentiments of Cadet Engineers, I venture to trespass upon your columns to say a few words tending to put things in the proper light.

The writer of the article makes the bold statement that "engineers are detailed at the Naval Academy to teach technical points about the steam engine, who never had any education or qualification for the duty, and who cannot speak the English language grammatically." As I passed, during my stay at Annapolis, under the daily instruction of the identical officers thus charged with incompetency, I am able from personal observation to pronounce the charge false in every particular.

I take pleasure in making this statement, and in adding that the sentiment of the Cadet Engineers is one of respect for the ability of the instructors in engineering at Annapolis, and of gratitude for the trouble they take to make everyone thoroughly understand what is taught.

It is really unnecessary to speak of the qualifications of these officers, who are graduates of colleges and schools of engineering, as they have a reputation throughout the service for the greatest ability, a reputation in several instances which has become national.

The existence of such an article as we are considering can only be explained upon the charitable hypothesis that "A Cadet on Leave" had taken leave not only from the Naval Academy but from sober common sense.

A GRADUATED CADET ENGINEER.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AND OTHER MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There are not more than half a dozen officers in active service in the U. S. Army who would not hail with satisfaction and delight the passage of a bill by Congress, requiring the retirement of all officers of whatever grade upon reaching the age of sixty-two years, or after forty years' service. It would be an indication to them that the doors to promotion were at last opened, and that they were not doomed to an eternity in one low grade, or until old age and its attending incapacity and imbecility had rendered them useless to their country, and indifferent to their future.

As the case now stands the men holding the subordinate grades in the artillery, infantry, and cavalry are almost without hope of promotion. Ask any of them when they expect to be promoted and they will tell you that the day seems so distant that they have ceased to feel any interest in it. Even those nearing the heads of their respective lineal lists have absolutely nothing before them, but one grade above the one they now hold. These officers in numerous instances have served more than fifteen years in the grade of captain. Their discouragement was well expressed by a very distinguished captain who served his country faithfully and brilliantly during the War of the Rebellion, and who has been mentioned more than once since in General Orders for conspicuous services. Said he: "I am tired of bossing a company of fifty or sixty men. If I am not capable of something more than that, if my services are not worth more than that to my country, I would like to be retired, or condemned and sold like an old worn out cavalry or artillery horse. Were I in the English army I would be immediately placed on the retired list, for in that service they have a law requiring the retirement of all officers who have served fifteen years in any one grade *volens volens*."

The Army has had little to complain of in the action towards it of the present Congress. If it has done nothing especially to increase its efficiency it certainly has not been unfriendly to it. At its next and final session it can do the Army a service that will be gratefully remembered by a large majority of the officers. In glancing back over Army legislation since 1866 we find its general tenor has been inimical and unfriendly. Indeed the Army has been treated with a sort of suspicion or distrust, as though it were a public enemy to be watched and thwarted in every possible way, a wolf in sheep's clothing only awaiting a favorable moment when it could spring at the nation's throat and strangle it to death. But notwithstanding abuse, no more bitter and vindictive than in the halls of Congress, the Army has always been faithful to the nation, and never in times of danger to the Republic, when patriotic hearts have almost stood still, has it wavered or faltered in its allegiance to the nation, whose creature it is and whose faithful slave it has ever been.

During the great labor convulsion in 1877 a soldier was approached by one of the rioters who desired to ascertain how the rank and file felt towards the disturbers of the public peace. Said he, "You fellows wouldn't fire on us boys, would you?" The unhesitating reply was, "No! not if the captain didn't tell us to." No man had anything to fear from them unless they were called upon by proper authority to vindicate the majesty of the law, good order, and the rights of the people. What could have been meaner and more despotic than the regulation, not permitting the old soldiers who had served fifteen or twenty years faithfully, zealously, efficiently, to re-enlist who had married in the Army and had wives and children depending upon them, forcing them to seek in some new calling their bread and butter, which their previous service had, in a great measure, disqualified them from doing. This was only equalled by the action of Congress regarding

brevets. At the end of the rebellion, when the national heart was overflowing with gratitude to the Army for its part in bringing the great strife to a successful end, brevets were conferred right and left with an unsparring hand, upon the worthy and the unworthy, but with a sharp eye to business our legislators provided that brevet rank should not, under any circumstances, confer any additional pay. This was received by the Army without a murmur of discontent. The honor of wearing a uniform of one or two grades beyond the actual rank was held to be sufficient, for it was known that old General Scott, than whom no better or more patriotic officer ever held a commission in the United States Army, had always contended that brevet rank was far more honorable than actual rank.

The latter was incident to the Service, and came in the natural course of things, but the brevet was conferred for the performance of some unusual, extraordinary, gallant, or faithful service, and was therefore to be considered more meritorious.

Unfortunately for those worthy men who had won their brevets by actual service in the field, exposed to every danger in battle, to the heat of summer and the cold of winter, a section was introduced in one of the numerous bills for the reorganization of the Army, to the effect that no officer having brevet rank should be officially addressed by any other title but that pertaining to his actual rank, nor should he be allowed to wear any but the uniform of the actual rank held. This law should be repealed.

The measure first in importance is, however, to make mandatory the law of retirement at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty years service. The next is to give the infantry the same organization as the artillery and cavalry. Can any one give a good reason why this should not be done? The tactics have been assimilated, why not the organizations? Another important step would be the establishment of a cavalry and infantry school at convenient points on the frontier. Why not give these two arms, which are doing the important work, some of the advantages which the third is conceded to derive from its school at Fortress Monroe? An infantry and cavalry school would be equally productive of good. The officers, having to act in concert, would come to know one another better, to interchange ideas and civilities, to feel mutual sympathies, and to entertain more enlightened ideas of the military art. Contact with men from different sections of the country would have the effect of elevating the standard, and the officers and men would return to their stations with larger ideas, and a wider horizon of thought, and it would be safe to predict that from the establishment of the schools, if conducted on proper principles, and with a proper scope, a great intellectual revival would begin that would be felt in its ramifications, not only throughout the Army but throughout the whole country, in the advancement of the military art.

PROPER PROPORTION OF SHIPS.

HAMPTON ROADS,

U. S. F. S. "TENNESSEE," Oct. 25, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read the article in your last issue on the proper proportions of ships. As I do not quite agree with what the author of that article sets forth, I take the occasion to point out what appear to me as grave and fatal errors in his reasoning, and also to put in a plea for the much abused "cube theory." The reasoning opens with the following statement:

Dropping, for the present, all estimates of other resistances that must be overcome by a moving vessel, such as friction and unnecessary disturbance of the water, let us concentrate our inquiries on the amount of power necessary to be expended to overcome this removal of a column of water measured by the greatest immersed section of our ship and her speed.

In all properly proportioned ships, the resistance due to friction, or the *skin resistance* as it is called, is very nearly the total resistance which is to be overcome. Adding to this the resistance due to unnecessary disturbance of the water, and there is left a very small fraction of the whole resistance. Evidently the designing of a ship with the view of simply overcoming this resistance is an absurdity. The next statement in the course of reasoning is that:

If we double the speed of the vessel, then each particle of water is moved with a double velocity, and there will be twice as many particles of water moved in a given time.

As to the correctness of this statement there is no doubt, but, as a deduction therefrom, it is stated that hence the whole matter turns on the following question:

When a particle of water is put in motion in empty space, at a given velocity, a definite amount of power must be expended. Then how much more power must be expended to give such a particle of matter, under the same conditions, double this velocity? Advocates of the cube theory say four times as much. We say twice as much.

Against this I protest. No advocate of the "cube theory" ever held any such views as that the power or force necessary to impart to a given body, in "empty space," a given acceleration varied as the square of the acceleration, or any other power but the first. Farther in the article it is stated that this "principle" is "erroneously taught." No received authority on dynamics ever laid down any such law or principle. Then again it is stated that "our text books on gunnery, engineering, and dynamics, are all tainted with the same erroneous deduction." No accepted text books on these subjects or on any other contain any such statement or deduction, and no one except those totally unacquainted with the first principles of dynamics would make any such deduction from the laws of gravity as the advocates of the "cube theory" have been charged with making.

It is a fundamental law of dynamics that the force necessary to impart a given acceleration to a body, against no resistance except that due to its inertia, varies directly with the acceleration, and is equal to the product of that multiplied by the mass of the body.

This truth, expressed in the formula, $F = M \cdot V$, which may be found in any work on dynamics, is as fundamental to that science, as is addition to arithmetic. As to the deduction made by the author from the laws of gravity, a falling body, etc., there is no doubt of its truth. But it is evident that in order that it may apply to a ship moving through the water, and displacing it, thus imparting to the displaced particles a certain velocity, the following conditions must be rigidly fulfilled:

1st. The particles of water must present no resistance to displacement except that due to their intrinsic inertia.

2d. No particles of water must be moved except such as are actually displaced.

The first condition arises from the fact that the law in question only holds for bodies moving in "empty space," or against no resistance. The second arises from the fact that the article wishes to investigate the power necessary to simply displace the water in her way, and this cannot be done in the manner proposed if we suppose other particles than these to be acted upon. Both of these conditions are evident absurdities. That water presents resistance to being displaced other than its intrinsic inertia, no one will be prepared to deny. This resistance consists of two parts—that due to setting the surrounding particles of water in motion by direct impact, and that due to internal fluid friction.

These surrounding particles of water in turn impart their motion to their neighbors, and so the motion travels till finally overcome by the second of the causes, internal fluid friction. That these two species of resistance to motion among the particles of water exist, is beyond doubt, but the exact laws governing their action are not perfectly understood. It is believed, however, that this resistance varies with a power of the speed not less than the second, and probably higher.

In this article we thus have a proposition to design a ship in which the resistance taken account of is only a very small fraction of her total resistance. This is like designing an engine in which the resistance to be overcome is considered as that in one of the bearings.

Secondly, to establish the law proposed, a totally wrong and inadmissible use is made of one of the fundamental laws of dynamics. The "cube theory" rests on the following principles briefly enunciated:

In properly designed ships (those built on the wave line system or approaching thereto), nearly the total resistance, as before stated, is that due to friction. It is a matter of fact resting on experiment that the friction between solids and liquids varies very nearly as the square of their relative velocity. Hence the resistance of the ship varies as the square of the velocity. Work, from its definition, is the production of motion against resistance, and it is equal to the product of the resistance overcome by the distance through which it is overcome. This, in a given time, varies with the velocity. Hence the work varies with the product of the first and second powers of the velocity, or with the cube.

In this method we do not pretend to take account of all the resistance, or say that it all varies as the exact second power of the speed, or, in other words, that all of the work necessary to overcome the different kinds of resistance varies as the exact third power of the speed. What is claimed is that it accounts for by far the largest factor in the resistance, and that, as a whole, it forms an approximation to the exact truth, the closeness of which is well shown by its practical application. There are in use three independent theoretical formulas for computing the engine power necessary to drive a ship at a given speed.

These formulas involve the dimensions of the ship and the speed. In one of them, a factor called *augmented surface* (derived from dimensions of the ship) and speed are the variable factors. In another, the displacement and speed are used, and in the third, the area of the midship section and speed are used. In each of these the speed is involved to the third power, and it is simply a matter of fact that with properly designed ships, the theoretical power found from the application of these formulas very closely agree with the actual power found necessary by experiment. Particularly in the case of the method by *augmented surface* is this true.

This fact does not, of course, in itself, establish the formula, but the close agreement noticed in a great number of vessels of different speeds and of different sizes certainly gives us as much proof as is possible from that source.

Information on this subject may be obtained from the works of Prof. Rankine and Froude. The latter, especially, by his careful and arduous experiments, has done much to throw light on a subject which is still but too imperfectly understood. Respectfully yours,

W. F. DURAND, Cadet Engineer U. S. N.

ACTUAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE RESIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General upon the question of residence as qualifying for appointment to the Military Academy, having elicited some criticism, a little further explanation of the subject may not be out of place.

The correspondence published in your issue of last week shows that the question was categorically asked by a member of Congress, whether a "constructive" residence would fulfill the requirement of section 1315, Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cadets.

The answer was, in the language of the statute, that the appointee must actually reside in the district from which he purports to be appointed, it being understood of course that an unemancipated minor can have no legal residence except with his parents.

It is, however, supposed by some persons that the residence of an officer at the time of his appointment in the Army continues to be his legal residence, in every sense of the term, until he shall have acquired some other.

This view loses sight of the distinction to be drawn

between conditions and relations that depend exclusively upon the laws of a State and those created by the laws of the United States.

The limitations and conditions of residence in any State, so far as they control the rights of citizens therein, depend upon the law of the State. Thus in designating residence as a qualification for electors or voters, some of the States make in their constitutions specific exceptions in favor of persons in the Federal service or persons absent in maritime employment. For instance: The Constitution of the State of New York of 1846 provides in section 2, article 3, "For the purpose of voting, no persons shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison."

And in Maine an amendment, ratified in 1865, to the Constitution of 1820, provides that section 1 of article 2 (relating to electors), shall be amended by adding thereto the following words: "No person, however, shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence from the State in the military service of the United States or of the State."

But the residence thus retained by absentees is a constructive residence, and is generally recognized only for a particular purpose, such as the right to vote.

The term "actual" (employed in the Revised Statutes), is well understood by lawyers as distinguished from "constructive," which is defined by Bouvier in his Law Dictionary as "that which amounts in view of the law to an act, although the act itself is not really performed."

Applying this definition to the term residence, we have, as the signification of constructive residence, a status treated by the law as amounting or equivalent to residence for some special purpose or purposes, but which is not residence in fact or "actual" residence.

Now there are certain matters relating to citizenship in which the laws of the United States recognize and adopt exclusively the criteria established by the laws of the States. Thus it has been said by the Supreme Court that the United States "has no voters of its own," meaning that the qualifications of voters for Federal functionaries in the various States depend, under the United States Constitution, upon the laws of the States respectively.

But appointment to the Military Academy depends exclusively on the enactments of Congress by which that institution is established and supported. So that when the statute says that the appointee shall be an actual resident of the district from which he purports to be appointed, the requirement has no reference to any distinction made in State law.

It may be contended by some persons that the term "actual" in the statute was used simply to discriminate against a simulated or pretended residence such as has some times been attempted to be set up as a qualification for appointment. This is doubtless within the full scope of the term, which embraces the idea of a domicile as distinguished from mere commorancy or temporary residence; but had this been the full meaning and purpose of the law, the term *bona fide* would have been the appropriate one for the purpose. And the fact remains that the word used—"actual" in its primary and principal meaning, involves fact and excludes everything merely constructive or existing only in theoretical contemplation.

The Judge Advocate General thought that the purpose of Congress to identify the cadets with the districts from which they were appointed was further indicated (if there was any room left for doubt), by the provision for the cadets at large, who, it was probably intended, should be selected from among the sons of Army and Navy officers.

That this was in fact the intention of Congress is shown by the debate preceding the adoption of the provision as it exists to-day.

The following is extracted from the *Congressional Globe*:

IN SENATE, Feb. 10, 1843.

The Army Appropriation bill being under discussion.

Mr. Miller, Chairman of Committee on the District of Columbia, called the attention of the Senate to the proviso regulating the appointment of cadets for West Point Military Academy, in which it was in future to be by appointment to Congressional districts, giving each member of the House a right of nomination. It was limited to the number of representatives and delegates. He moved an amendment allowing one nomination for the District of Columbia.

This was agreed to.

Mr. King pointed out a difficulty that might arise from the reduction to the number of members by the new apportionment (286). Heretofore, although the Secretary of War had the power of making the nominations, a practice had grown up of allowing each member of Congress in turn to make a recommendation from his district. But there were some appointments made by the Secretary himself, without reference to locality, which enabled him to appoint the sons of military officers—a privilege so proper and necessary that it ought not to be withdrawn. After some discussion on this point, it was suggested that an addition of ten cadets for that purpose might be made, and the bill was so amended as that the number of cadets shall be one for each Congressional district and ten on general appointment by the Secretary of War.

That this intention has not been followed cannot affect the true construction of the plain terms of the law. If it were followed, a reasonable provision would be made for the sons of officers of the Army, it being understood as only fair that for any sons of Navy officers appointed to West Point a like number of the Army youths should go to Annapolis.

This would give the Army a proportion of about one in thirty of the appointments, and there would still, as remarked in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, be no legal

objection to the appointment of others who should fulfill the requirement of actual residence imposed by law upon them in common with the rest of the country. X. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1880.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SQUADRON IN HAMPTON ROADS.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Nov. 3.

NOTWITHSTANDING their disappointment at the delay in the review, the officers here find comfort in the reflection that it is a good thing to get these ships together once in a year for drill and practice. It would be well if they came together oftener, though none of the vessels except perhaps the *Vandalia*, *Galena*, and *Alliance* are very modern. Still the squadron makes a fair show, and could do good work if necessity required. The men and officers are all on their mettle, and much emulation exists, but all exercises should be conducted systematically and fairly, and each ship required to do substantially the same work, and allowance made for those ships short-handed. Now it is impossible for such vessels as the *Minnesota* and *Constitution* to compete with the rest. The *Minnesota's* spars and sails, *Constitution's* ditto, are far too heavy for the light crews they carry. Then there are differences in complements. The *Kearsarge*, a smaller ship than the *Vandalia* by 800 tons, carries as many men. The *Galena*, a lighter vessel than the *Vandalia*, has 17 more than the *Vandalia*. The two training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*, although lighter than either the *Galena* or *Vandalia*, carry from 50 to 80 men more. The *Alliance* has only three sails, light spars and no stern sail booms to trice up, etc., etc., so that there is some heart burning at times.

The night affair here was greatly misrepresented in the New York papers. The flag-ship made signal about 10.30 p. m., "Exercise at general quarters without powder," (4,873). The *Vandalia* answered almost immediately; the other vessels did not answer for some time, and some were over thirty minutes replying! Meanwhile the flag-ship, getting tired, probably, fired a gun to call attention, when the signal being interpreted 4,872, exercise with powder, some of the ships—*Portsmouth*, *Galena*, and others—commenced banging away, when the signal to "cease" was made by the flag. It was a blunder on the part of some of the sluggards which brought about the firing.

In the light exercises with top-gallant masts, yards, and sails, the *Kearsarge* or *Saratoga* is generally the first. The *Vandalia* is the handsomest ship in the fleet. A boat race took place last week between the *Saratoga* and *Galena*, won by the *Saratoga*. It is said the purse contained \$1,100. I don't think this is right. A cup or trophy of some kind would have supplied any needed extra stimulus to exertion.

The landing of the brigade on October 20, already described in the JOURNAL, was well done. The naval brigade part of the performance always makes the great show here. The *Minnesota's* go by the title of the 26th regiment infantry.

There has been very little of general interest going on in the fleet during the week past. On Wednesday last, Oct. 27, there was general sail exercise, in which topsail were shifted. Unfortunately, on board the *Alliance* one of the crew, a young ordinary seaman named Cleary fell from aloft and died from the effects next day. On Friday he was buried at the cemetery at the Soldier's Home, Hampton. Two boats from each ship in the fleet made up the funeral escort from the *Alliance* to the landing place at the Home.

On Friday, the 29th, the launches fitted with their torpedo apparatus, were inspected by Lieut. Washburn Maynard of the *Tennessee*. No torpedoes were exploded, and the torpedo and boat drill, which is yet to come, will be an interesting feature of the review.

On Monday, Nov. 1, the seamen and marines were landed for drill. The brigade was made up as follows: Marines 220, *Tennessee* battalion 261, *Constitution* 147, *Kearsarge* 108, *Portsmouth* 114, *Alliance* 62, *Galena* 148, *Minnesota* 258, *Saratoga* 98, *Vandalia*, 89; total, 1,511, not counting the bands. The *Yantic* battalion landed for independent drill. The several battalions did very well, showing a decided improvement over their former movements. The tide was so very strong that the boats could not be kept in place while trying to form just previous to disembarking the men. This had the appearance from the shore of great confusion, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable, as the number of boats is large, the space limited, the tide strong, and the people impatient of restraint. The day is dull and gloomy and the weather promises to be unpropitious for some time to come. In fact, the season for naval reviews has passed.

On the night of Nov. 2 Very's system of night signals was given a severe "long-distance test." Signals were exchanged between the receiving ship *Franklin* at the Norfolk Navy-yard and the *Tennessee* at Hampton Roads. The distance was a little over ten miles in a straight line. As far as distance alone is concerned, this is but a bagatelle to what the system accomplished during official trials in England. The distance covered there was thirty miles, the signals being read with the naked eye, from Aldershot to the London Crystal Palace. In that case, however, although the signals were over the land, one of the observers was stationed on one of the towers of the Crystal Palace, thus gaining a clear elevation of over 300 feet. In the Norfolk test, however, the observers were stationed on and the signals were made from the decks of the two ships. The line of sight crossed the land and pine forest for about three-quarters of the distance, the city of Norfolk being in the line, and the Atlantic Hotel, a building over 150 feet in height, being directly on the line, and less than a mile from the *Franklin*. In some places the tops of the trees were over 300 feet above the water. The signals were exchanged without the slightest difficulty and without

mistake or misunderstanding. Election rumors from Norfolk being all corroborative of the election of Garfield, the news was transmitted rapidly and understandingly by means of the combination "329." The system is to receive a further and a most strict competitive test in the squadron.

We add to this letter the following from the New York Herald.—Editor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 1, 1880.

The weather to-day proved most auspicious for the landing of the brigade from the squadron, which took place this afternoon. A strong ebb-tide, however, swept down along the landing place of the flotilla of boats, and quite seriously interfered with the simultaneous movements of the various divisions. A good deal of time was lost in accomplishing the proper formation in consequence of this unexpected obstacle, to which was added an unknown sand bar recently formed four or five boats' lengths from the beach, which brought up the steam and other launches carrying artillery all standing, and compelled the gun crews to jump overboard and draw their guns ashore where the water was breast deep. The brigade, about sixteen hundred strong, finally made a successful landing and formed in battalion line facing toward the fortress. The marines, forming a fine battalion of six companies, about two hundred and fifty strong, under the command of Capt. Bartlett, had previously disembarked and took position on the parade ground. The battalions from the ships, directly after effecting a landing and making a formation, marched in order of landing from left to right in succession and took up position on the brigade line, dressing on the marine battalion, which had the right.

The assignment was as follows: Battalion of marines; battalions from the *Tennessee*, *Constitution*, *Kearsarge*, *Portsmouth*, *Alliance*, *Galena*, *Minnesota*, *Saratoga* and *Vandalia*, each battalion having attached the battery of rifle howitzer or Gatling guns, in order to maintain the independent commands.

The column then took up line of march through the main entrance of the fortress in column of fours, and the brigade formed a line for inspection and review on the parade ground, where they formed by executing in succession on the right into line, and the review and inspection was carried on in accordance with Upton's tactics. A large number of spectators were gathered together to witness the display, and Capt. Luce, commanding the brigade, and Lieut. Commander White, adjutant, were warmly congratulated by the Admiral and Army officers on the very successful manner in which the command performed its parts. For a comparatively undrilled force in brigade movements. The companies from the different ships displayed great skill and proficiency. The *Yantic's* company was drilled outside the fortress, but will join the brigade on the occasion of the formal review, and the *Portsmouth's* battalion will also swell the force. This event promises to be a brilliant one, if the weather is at all favorable. Nothing of moment will probably occur until the Secretary appears on the scene. Election matters seem to take up the people's attention here, and in Norfolk.

To-day Rear Admiral Wyman made the usual inspection of the corvette *Alliance*, the crew being sent to general quarters and exercise at great gun, small arms and sail drill. The result was highly satisfactory. Nothing was done to-day in the fleet beyond sending up and down topgallant and royal yards in competing drills.

The tug *Fortune*, from the Norfolk Navy-yard to bring stores to the vessels of the squadron, was carried down by a strong ebb tide and fouled the sloop of war *Saratoga*, moored in the roads. The tug sustained considerable damage in the collision, losing her foremast, which was carried away close to the deck, and battering her smokestack, which was only saved by virtue of its strong wire stays. The keel of the *Fortune* must have been badly torn while riding over the *Saratoga's* chain, and her rail was a good deal broken and crushed in places. She returned to Norfolk after discharging her stores, and will probably have to be docked for extensive repairs.

REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON.

A PROMINENT inventor at Washington during the Tyler administration was Mr., or as he was generally called, Colonel, Samuel Colt. He was a man of fine presence, lavish in his expenditures of time and of money to accomplish any desired results, and of indomitable perseverance. His "six-shooters" had been practically tested in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida, but a company formed for their manufacture at Patterson, New Jersey, became bankrupt, after having sunk a capital of \$300,000 without any beneficial results, except those gained in the further simplifying the mechanism of the arms, which were improvements on many chambered guns and pistols manufactured in Europe a century before. Disappointed, but not discouraged, Colonel Colt temporarily turned his attention to sub-marine batteries, which he exhibited before the President and a large concourse of officials. A large vessel was started under full sail down the Eastern Branch, opposite the Navy-yard. As she moved steadily on, the officer and men on board suddenly left her, and in a few moments there was an explosion which threw the doomed ship up on a hillock of water, as it were, until her keel was for an instant in view. Then the enormous bubble upon which she rested burst, and her spars and rigging were hurled into fragments, while the remaining portion of the hull pitched heavily forward, and settled slowly to the bottom. "Colt's sub-marine battery" was a decided success.

General Scott, after he became commander of the Army, established his headquarters at Washington. He had married, when a subaltern, Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, at that time the acknowledged reigning belle of the Old Dominion. Each possessed a commanding presence, intelligent features, and great conversational powers, while their only child, Miss Virginia, had inherited the personal and mental charms of her parents.

General Gaines, familiarly known as "the Hero of Fort Erie," was not pleased when General Scott was promoted, although he was then upwards of eighty years of age, and unfit for military duty. Tall, spare, and erect, with snow-white hair and keen eyes, he presented a striking contrast to his small, vivacious, and energetic wife, who was at that time commencing one of the most celebrated of the *causes célèbres* of the United States. Amiable, courteous, and affectionate, Mrs. Gaines became a heroic litigant, and went from court to court, seeking to establish her rights as the lawful heir of her father, Daniel Clark. Mr. Clark was in

his day one of the most ambitious young men of New Orleans, who divided the confidence and respect of the people with Governor Claiborne. He was a high-spirited, ambitious young Irishman, full of energy, and wealthy. Embarking in politics, he was elected the first delegate to Congress from Louisiana, when he forgot his vows to his wife, who had not at the time of his marriage to her been divorced from her first husband, a confectioner named De Grange. Their child was Myra Clark, subsequently Mrs. Gaines. At Washington, he became infatuated with the beautiful Miss Caton, of Baltimore, and he returned to New Orleans, determined to have his marriage with Madame De Grange pronounced illegal, that he might wed Miss Caton. Pecuniary embarrassments fortunately arrested this resolve, and induced a fatal sickness, during which he repented, and sought to make reparation to Myra by making a will in her favor, in which he acknowledged her as his legitimate daughter. When, shortly afterward, he died, this will could not be found, but a previous one was produced which contained no recognition of Myra. Under this will his real estate in the City of New Orleans was administered on and sold. Nor did his daughter Myra, then a child, know anything about her parentage and history, until she had grown up and become the wife of Mr. Whitney. She at once commenced the prosecution of her claim to be recognized as the legitimate daughter and heiress of Daniel Clark. This she continued, and when, after the death of Mr. Whitney, General Gaines addressed her, she consented to become his wife only after he had promised to second her litigation. The great number of persons interested to defeat her and their large means rendered the contest apparently a most unequal one. But what has been wanting in means, influence, and array of great legal talent has been made up by the singular heroism, pertinacity, patience, and indomitable will of this remarkable little lady.

The Russian Legation at Georgetown became, after old Baron Bodisco's marriage to the young and beautiful Miss Williams, the scene of brilliant weekly entertainments, given, it was asserted, by the special direction of the Emperor Nicholas, who had a special allowance made for table-money. At these entertainments there was dancing, an excellent supper, and a room devoted to whist. Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, and several of the diplomatic corps were invariably to be seen handling "fifty-two pieces of printed pasteboard," while the old baron, who was not a good player, used, as a host of the evening, to take a hand. One night, when he had thus sat down to play with those better acquainted with the game than he was, he lost over a thousand dollars, and at the supper-table he made the following announcement in a sad tone: "Ladies and gentlemen! It is my disagreeable duty to make the announce that these receptions must have an end, and to declare them at an end for the present, because why? The fund for their expend, ladies and gentlemen, is exhausted, and they must discontinue."—BEN PERLEY POORE in *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

(From the London Standard, Sept. 17, 1880.)

MACHINE GUNS.

In a recent article we gave an account of the torpedo boats which are now becoming one of the most prominent features in the British and other navies. In relation to this subject it will be opportune to refer to the official reports of Captain Hopkins, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, on the competitive trials which have lately been carried out at Spithead and on Whale Island, between the Nordenfolt and Hotchkiss machine guns. In this latter instance we are presented with a valuable indication of the power possessed by the ironclads of coping with their diminutive but terrible antagonists. The naval machine gun is a species of response to the torpedo. Ordnance of an extraordinary size and weight has been adopted on board ship for the purpose of penetrating the massive armor that is now carried at sea; but while the armament of an ironclad is thus limited to a few big guns, in order that she may encounter adversaries like herself, it is found necessary to bring a very different kind of weapon to bear upon the small fry of the torpedo boats. Whether the Hotchkiss gun or the Nordenfolt is the best weapon for this purpose, or whether indeed we have to choose some other, is a lesser question than the fact that machine guns are evidently calculated to afford a very powerful defence to the ironclads against their new and much-dreaded antagonist. This is sufficiently proved by the first conclusion that is specified with respect to the Spithead experiments on this subject. We are thereby told that, according to the results thus obtained, it would appear impossible during daylight, and at speeds up to eight knots, for a torpedo boat to approach a ship defended properly by the fire of either the Nordenfolt or the Hotchkiss gun, provided the gunners were sufficiently trained and remained cool and collected. It may be said that such a conclusion is modified by the fact that a much higher speed than eight knots an hour is possessed by regular torpedo boats, and that the gunners on board the big ship are not likely to be "cool and collected" in view of a nimble craft which is threatening to blow them up from beneath at every instant. In reply to this it is remarked that the number of "hits" made by the machine guns in each "run" during the experiments was so largely in excess of the number absolutely required to disable a torpedo boat that a very considerable margin may be reckoned upon as a set off against increased speed, on the one hand, and clumsiness on the other.

Captain Hopkins, speaking of the larger machine guns about to be tried, says: "The direction in which the trials of these guns should tend would appear to be their power of penetrating the sides and batteries of unarmored vessels of the *Northampton*, *Bacchante*, and *Iris* classes, with a view to their being introduced as part of the armament of all the classes of her Majesty's ships." It will thus be seen that two functions are

marked out for machine guns in the navy, one being the destruction of torpedo boats, and the other the attack of unarmored ships. In the official report it is suggested that all classes of ships should be so fitted and armed as to command an all-round fire with guns of the type represented by the one-inch Nordenfolt, and that all large ships should be able to bring the concentrated fire of at least two guns of this kind on any point of the compass. It is also recommended that all ships larger than the gun-vessel class should be provided with good mitrailleurs in their tops; and should the experiments with machine guns of the heavier natures prove satisfactory, it is proposed that such vessels should have an armament of these guns on the upper decks to fire through ports, or at least from behind good cover. Despite the presence of the Gatling gun in the British service, the experiments described in the reports of Captain Hopkins open up a new and important view of the subject, and it may be said that the investigation now in progress has not been undertaken too early. An article which appeared in our columns on March 1 drew attention to the extent to which machine guns were being adopted in foreign navies. It was then stated that the French government had more than three hundred of the 13-inch Hotchkiss guns afloat in their navy, and the number was being rapidly increased. Trials were also being made in France with the 1.8-inch gun, firing a projectile of nearly two pounds and a half. But up to that time the 13-inch gun had found much favor, and it was intended that each of the larger ships should carry at least ten such weapons. Coming to the larger description of gun, fresh considerations arise, and it will be highly interesting to observe how far the principle of a revolving shell gun can be carried.

IMPORTANT SIEGE OPERATIONS.

THE Siege Operations Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the influence of rifled guns and small arms upon the prevailing systems of fortifications have just concluded a lengthy series of practical and valuable experiments at Dungeness. It had been previously pointed out that the rules of attack and defence, established on the principles laid down by Vauban and Coehorn in the early days of artillery had remained virtually unchanged until now, and that although the old-fashioned system might have answered fairly while only smooth bore ordnance was in use, the conditions of the question were materially altered when rifled arms came into play with increased power at much longer ranges, and that the period had arrived for working out the various problems afresh, and promulgating a new formula. The Siege Operations Committee was therefore appointed by the War Office, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject—on the one hand, to ascertain the most effective means of employing modern guns, shells, and fuzes in attacking fortresses and entrenchments; on the other, to ascertain such improvements as may be desirable in the methods of resisting the increased effect of rifle fire, and to lay down laws on the whole subject which would bring it up to date. The members of the Committee were consequently selected from various branches of the Army: Sir Frederick Chapman, Royal Engineers, late Inspector-General of Fortifications, being the president, and having for his colleagues Col. H. A. Smyth, commanding the Royal Artillery in the London District; Col. Sir John Stokes, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering; Col. W. Crossman, Chief Inspector of Submarine Defences; Col. G. H. Adams, 86th Regiment of Foot; Col. Eardley Maitland, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; and Major T. Fraser, Royal Engineers, to act as Secretary of the Committee. It was determined, first, to ascertain the capabilities of musketry as represented by the Martini-Henry rifle of the service, and then to try the effects of the guns and howitzers, which compose the siege train. With the infantry arm were employed the machine guns of the service, otherwise known as the Gatling mitrailleuse, and the attack was made at various ranges, from over one thousand yards to within three hundred yards of the works assailed. The defenders, supposed to be in rear of the parapets, were represented by dummies, purposely made bullet proof, in order to arrest any bullets which might strike them, but surrounded by previous targets of paper or other material, in order as far as possible to record the whole history of the "bullet-rain." The attacking force of infantry and the machine guns had only unseen objects for their aim, but by a careful study of high-angle firing, they contrived to lodge a fair percentage of their bullets among the targets behind the breastworks; and their effectiveness was tried in various ways, such as mass-firing, and grouping in large and small bodies, while even in the darkness of night they were enabled to acquire some useful information and make some practice, which, without foreknowledge, would be unobtainable in time of warfare. The relative safety of the positions in rear of the parapet were noted down from the perforated targets, with the view of instructing men how to avoid exposure; and dummies, in the shape of men standing, kneeling, and lying down, were used to ascertain the extent to which they were respectively in danger. The difference between firing with and without fixed bayonets, according to the probable conditions of active service, was also the subject of investigation, and the effect of using mechanical and delicate sights, fixed rests, and rough supports for the rifle were all duly ascertained. Night sorties from the fortress were also imagined and provided for. The electric light was sometimes pressed into service and discovered the enemy, a ready mark for the riflemen; but at other times total darkness prevailed, and the infantry had to sweep the front with their fire, according to the best of their judgment, the positions which they assumed while at this practice being found to have important bearings upon the results. Distinct experiments were made to ascertain how far it was possible by musketry fire to prevent the repair of a breach during the night, and the best methods of resisting an advance of

the enemy's marksmen covered by saps and rollers. Neither in the open nor behind the 7-ft. parapet would have been found a safe place against the men who had a few weeks of this training.

The infantry having completed their work, the siege guns were brought into action, and their penetrative and destructive effects were ascertained with common shell against defence of different materials—masonry, concrete, brickwork, etc., the bursting charges being sometimes gunpowder and sometimes the far more potent gun cotton. The new howitzers, so vastly superior to the ancient mortars which they have quite driven out of the field, were also brought to bear, and their battering power with the Palliser chilled shell illustrated even at such angles as would allow a drop of 13 to 30 degrees at the end of the trajectory. The delayed action fuze, which permits the shell to bury itself deeply before bursting, was also tried in various ways, and with admirable effect, and then the two howitzers were set the task of making each a couple of breaches at long ranges, as might be done in real siege operations during the attack upon a first-class work. The task was rendered more difficult by the object being out of sight, hidden by inequalities of ground and other obstructions, and the distance even uncertain. The situation being ascertained by the gunner's best devices, the necessary direction was given by "laying back" on Captain French's system, and the range was soon found by a well-placed curved fire. The experiment showed that about 100 rounds from the 8-inch howitzer, at ranges between 1,500 and 2,500 yards, and the object unseen from the battery, would be sufficient to make a practicable breach in a fairly substantial work. The 6.6-inch howitzer was necessarily less effective, but it was found that, roughly speaking, even this comparatively small weapon could at the same ranges—that is, beyond a mile's distance—and under the same disadvantageous conditions, make a thorough breach in three hundred rounds. In these, as in the musketry experiments, minute observations were made and recorded, and although the details will not be published, the experiences gained at Dungeness will be collected and preserved in a permanent form, and made available for useful purposes in the siege operations of the future.—*London Standard*, Sept. 20.

SEAMANSHIP IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

It is much to be regretted that during the last few years attempts have been made, by individuals of reputed influence and scientific attainments, to lead the general public to believe that seamanship is, now-a-days, scarcely necessary in the Royal Navy, and that men-of-war, as now constructed, can be just as well worked by engineers and artillerymen as by seamen. But those who hold such views really know nothing of the many difficulties involved in handling a ship properly, that is to say, in a seamanlike manner, although they may themselves be quite competent to design a vessel and superintend her construction. It is too often assumed that no difference exists between the navigator and the seaman. Indeed, a recent correspondent has suggested that "where seamanship ends and navigation commences, is rather a difficult point to settle." Such, however, is not the case. The navigator, or pilot, need not, of necessity, be a good seaman. But the average seaman must be, even taken at the worst, a passably good navigator or pilot. A landsman may become an accurate observer, and be able at any time to fix the ship's position to within a second or two of latitude and longitude. He would be a good navigator, but no seaman. He may also learn to read charts and study channels and their marks, so as to become a good pilot; but he is no seaman. He could never handle a ship so as not to endanger her safety, under the varying circumstances of wind and weather constantly encountered upon the high seas. He could not even bring his ship to in an open anchorage, or enter a port, without endangering the safety of other vessels and of his own ship. What, then, is seamanship? In the olden days, it meant a thorough knowledge of a ship and all that appertains to her, from the time her keel was laid to the day she was fully rigged, and how to manage and manoeuvre her under every conceivable circumstance. But those were the days of sailing vessels, say our friends who would supplant seamen by engineers and gunners. These critics, however, forget that in taking away the sails they have only taken away the propelling power, to replace it by another—steam. The seaman is still necessary, nay, indispensable, even with the new propelling power, for a man requires to be bred to the sea to thoroughly understand how to handle a ship, be her propelling power what it may. Complaints are made in ports around our coasts that a man-of-war often does more damage on going alongside a jetty or wharf, than all the merchantmen who range alongside during the year. The accusation is certainly not flattering to the seamanship of the Royal Navy. At an hour's notice naval officers are called upon to do duty on board, or to command, any ship in the navy. Whether they have served in or are acquainted with the type or class is never inquired. They are ordered to go, and they go. But how can they be expected to handle the ship in a seamanlike manner "right away," as our kin beyond sea would say, unless they know something of her behavior at sea from past experience? Our types are constantly altering. As yet, we have but one *Polypemus*, one *Inflectible*, and so on with the list of ships being brought forward. These will soon be commissioned, and their crews will know nothing about their behavior at sea, or how they should be handled. All will have to be learnt. But in the first place, every effort should be made to thoroughly educate our officers in the art of managing a ship under all conceivable circumstances, before they are appointed to a modern seagoing ship. The first duty is to make thorough seamen of the youngsters who join the navy, and this cannot possibly be done by appointing them to the modern iron-clad.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

BUSY LIFE OF A FRENCH ADJUTANT.—The adjutant is even a greater man than the sergeant major. He is the terror of the barracks when he feels wicked, and he is very often in a breezy temper, so much so he himself disturbed. He is chief commissioner of police in his battalion, and a despot against whose decrees there is no appeal. If a too adventurous nursery maid comes to look for a volatile sweetheart, and to reproach him with his infidelity, it is the adjutant who orders her forthwith to be expelled before she can penetrate to his quarters. He visits regularly all the taverns, wine shops, and other public places, that he may know where to look for deserters and runaways. He prevents his men from being too free and easy in their amusements. He must be a perfect chronometer. He is responsible for the punctuality of the tattoos. He sees that the *reveillon* is sounded at 5 A. M. in summer, at six in spring and autumn, at seven in mid-winter; that morning soup which makes the French soldier's breakfast is served at nine A. M., and that the inspection of the sergeants on duty for the week is made from ten to half-past ten precisely; that the roll is called at eleven; that the guard is told off immediately afterward; that the evening soup, or dinner, is ready at five P. M., in summer and at four in winter; and that all lights are extinguished at ten. From ten o'clock at night till half-past four next morning, and then only, is he a free man. His pay is just two shillings and a half-penny sterling a day, and he has seven pence half-penny more when quartered in Paris, now the most expensive city in Europe. When a sergeant major is promoted to be adjutant he receives an outfit of one hundred and fifty francs; when an adjutant is promoted to be a sub-lieutenant he is gratified again with an outfit of five hundred and fifty francs, or £32, minus the exchange.—*London News*.

"The great event in London during the past week," says the correspondent of the *New York Times*, "has been the presentation of the freedom of the city to Sir Henry Bessemer, with whose improvements in the method of converting iron into steel the world is sufficiently familiar. The honor he has received is one reserved only for those royal, noble, gallant, or distinguished persons who have deserved well of their country. The freedom of the city has previously been conferred on but two discoverers—Dr. Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination, and Sir Rowland Hill, who originated the uniform system of postage. Sir Henry Bessemer has reaped a rich harvest from invention, and, perhaps, made more money by his patents than has ever been realized by any other inventor. His discovery was one as much the accident of experiment as the result of scientific induction. It arose in the preparation of gun-metal. Bessemer desired to introduce a conical ball with a central groove bifurcating and terminating at opposite angles of the cone, so that when fired rotation would result without the process of rifling. The invention being refused here, it was submitted to the Emperor of the French, then new in power. Bessemer, after a most interesting interview, was referred to the Artillery Museum, where he found the ball was well known, but had been disused because of its wear and tear of the cannon. It is said the imperial purse was placed at his disposal for the purpose of experiment, and he returned to England. In these experiments he recognized the cumulative influence of oxygen on a molten mass of metal, and found that the conversion into steel under the old process was due, not to the hammering or heating, except so far as they promoted efficient oxygenation, which he discovered could be accomplished by driving streams of air through a liquid mass of metal maintained at a white heat, the air having been originally so driven without the anticipation of any such result. The gun experiment did not proceed further. A discovery of priceless value and endless utility was the result. The incident of the imperial visit was related to me by M. Wancoutroch, who informed me that he was present at the interview. The man of business was combined with the man of science. Mr. Bessemer guarded his interests as he developed them. Patents constituted his inventions so many rights, and a colossal fortune has been the result, which could not have been more worthily bestowed."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. M. asks: "Did any drafted person during the late Rebellion receive State or county bounty the same as a volunteer?"
Ans.—We have no knowledge of such a case, nor do we think it likely to have occurred.

LAURE BASTIER asks: "In what book or books can I get information as to artillery salutes used in the Army and Navy?"
Ans.—Gen. Tidball's "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service," recently issued and adopted by the War Department, gives full information on the subject. The manual is published by James J. Chapman, of Washington, D. C. Price \$3.50.

BERTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C., asks: "Is there any command in Upton's Revised Tactics by which a battalion marching in line of battle can be broken into columns of companies at full distance, and still continue to march in the direction in which it was marching before breaking into column? If so, what paragraph in the Tactics explains the movement?"
Ans.—Yes; see par. 435 Tactics. Continue the march, companies right (or left) wheel, march; column right (or left) march, would complete the movement you require.

Ex-Q. M. SERGEANT asks: "Do you know of any simple rule for estimating with any degree of accuracy, the cubic contents of a hayrick? Reference to any information on the subject will be thankfully received."
Ans.—As hay stacks vary in shape we know of no general rule for computing their contents. Some of them resemble the figure known in geometry as the "paraboloid of revolution"; that is, a figure with a circular base, curved sides and rounded top. The dimensions of such a figure are obtained by multiplying the area of the base by one half the height. The area of the base is obtained, like that of all circles, by multiplying the square of the diameter by .7854.

W. P. N., 220 New York, asks: "1. Is a member of the N. G. S. N. Y. obliged to do duty beyond the exact time of enlistment (3 years), and is he liable for fines and dues longer than that specified period? 2. If a member purchases his own equipment, fatigue and full dress uniforms, has he a right to dispose of them himself, or do they belong to the regiment?"
Ans.—1. The Military Code of the State of New York, sec. 254, says that non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the State forces, who have performed services therein for five years, from the date of their enlistment, on their application shall be discharged from the service at the expiration of three months from the date of the application. They are liable for fines and dues until discharged.
2. The uniform is private property under these circumstances, and may be disposed of by the owner.

THE STATE TROOPS.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—After the week's vacation—under the Military Code—Cos. C and E, of this regiment, assembled for drill at the 14th street armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3. At 8 p. m. sharp the first sergeant of C ordered "fall in," a command obeyed in a very loose and lazy manner. The formation was very slow and nearly fifteen minutes were consumed before the sergeant turned over the command to the officer in charge of the drill, a 1st lieutenant. The strength of the company was two officers, one sergeant, and fourteen files, and the formation was sixteen front—number one of the last set of fours, rear rank, being left vacant, an error, not observed by the officers, until the drill was well under way. The instruction was commenced with a march in column of fours, distances and alignments excellent, but step very slow, scarcely 104 to the minute. After marching around the room it was observed that two sergeants came straggling in, taking post in the rank of file closers. It was at this time about 25 minutes past 8 o'clock; yet the officer in charge allowed these delinquent non-commissioned officers to fall in, and continue to drill as though they had been present at first roll call. Time out of mind, we have been hearers of the harangues of company officers on promptness at assembly, and in many companies and regiments efforts have been made to insure punctuality by the shutting out of late men; yet here is a case, where the very men who should set the example of promptness and diligence at company assembly are permitted to straggle in, 25 minutes late, and are allowed to take part in the drill without a word of comment. How is it possible for officers to expect the privates to be on hand in good season, when they allow sergeants to set the hour of drill to suit their own conveniences? We trust that during the balance of the season we will not again be called upon to note a defect of this kind. The manual of arms on the march was excellent, and the "carry" at the halt prompt and uniform. At 8.30 the captain of the company put in an appearance, and assumed command. He promptly opened ranks and drilled in the manual of arms by the numbers. At first the motions were weak and unsteady, but improved rapidly, while the attention of the men was of the very best quality. At intervals during this manual, the captain gave the command "as you were," the men promptly obeying. There is no such command in the Tactics. If a wrong order is given, the men are instructed to stand fast and not obey it, and if the instructor has ordered a movement, which, on second thought, he prefers not to perform, the easiest method should be to bring the men back to the original position, by a proper order. After closing ranks the marching movements were continued, the company fronts being excellent and step good. The wheelings would have been improved if the pivot guides would remember to take steps of but 9 inches. The company is in excellent shape, and throughout the drill the discipline and attention were of the very best.

Two officers, two sergeants, and eleven and one-half files of Co. E reported for drill on the same evening, the command being formed without arms. As in Co. C, the formation was very slow and tedious, while in the marchings the step was very unsteady, varying between 104 and 120 to the minute. The drill consisted of marchings, facings, alignments, etc., the captain being most thorough in his explanations, and the whole drill one of the very best for the commencement of the season. The marchings, company front, and wheelings were excellent, the only faults with the wheels being that they were made from a fixed instead of a movable pivot. The men were most attentive and willing to learn.

SECOND NEW YORK DIVISION, BROOKLYN.—Major-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the 2d New York Division, has issued the following circular to his command on the late review by Gov. Cornell:

The Major-General commanding desires to direct the attention of this division to the part taken by it on the occasion of the parade of the 21st inst. in New York City. It was its privilege to march in review before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with the best division of citizen soldiers on this continent; and from all that can be gathered from the comments of the public press, and from those who witnessed the parade and were competent to judge of the merits of a military organization—so far as its efficiency can be indicated by passing in review—nothing occurred that would class the 2d Division as being unworthy of such distinguished company. To be thus favorably adjudged is a compliment which will undoubtedly stimulate every member of the 2d Division to renewed effort to increase its numerical strength and improve its discipline and efficiency.

The Major-General cannot permit this opportunity to pass without tendering his thanks to the 1st Division, and more especially Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler and staff, for the official courtesies extended to this command. He also congratulates this division, and cordially thanks every member thereof, and particularly Gens. Edward L. Molincaux and Christian T. Christensen, of the 11th and 5th Brigades respectively, for their zealous co-operation in all preliminary arrangements for the parade, and their prompt attention to all the duties devolving upon them.

It is to be hoped, and the general commanding is confident, that the 2d Division will continue to deserve the respect and confidence of our fellow-citizens who have so liberally provided for its support.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9, S. N. Y.—The Rochester Democrat, after quoting our question and answer to "Brigade Inspector," in the JOURNAL of Oct. 23, regarding the average of attendance of company officers, etc., says: "The blank in question much resembles the forms issued by the Paris police department to gendarmes having suspected individuals under surveillance. It is very exacting in its requirements, so much so that when fully and properly filled out, it constitutes a sort of cyclopedia of military knowledge concerning the command of which it happens to treat. Now, however useful this feature might seem to make the blank, as a matter of fact the information therein set forth by the painstaking and tortured inspector, has never yet been known to be scrutinized and examined by anybody in the Adjutant-General's office for any tangible purpose whatsoever. On the contrary, the laborious piece of work is carefully filed away among the archives. The summer fly specks it, the dust of season upon season buries it, and the National Guard, which should have been a gainer by the hard, skilled, and difficult toil of the officer who devoted his midnight oil upon the thing—the National Guard must still shuffle the blundering tangle of its way from inspection to inspection, having its hope deferred, Tantalus sigh year in and year out since the code of '78.'"

CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut National Guard will be mustered and inspected between the 10th and 30th days of November, 1880, the 1st and 2d regiments by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis L. Morgan, brigade adjutant. The 3d and 4th regiments by Major John B. Clapp, brigade inspector. The Artillery and 5th Battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon J. Fox, assistant adjutant-general. The mustering officers are directed to assign dates for muster of various companies as soon as possible, and the proper officers to issue

instructions for assembling the companies in accordance with dates assigned. The muster will be preceded by a minute and careful inspection according to United States Infantry Tactics, and the mustering officers are ordered to report the quality and condition of the uniforms, arms, and equipments of the officers and men, their discipline, drill, and appearance, with such information as in their opinion will be useful to the commander-in-chief.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Military matters are very dull here at present. The report of General Arnold, upon the Massachusetts camps, engrossed attention last week, and was universally commented upon, with great satisfaction. The following letter accompanied General Arnold's report to Governor Long:

W. D. A. G. O., WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: I have the honor to furnish herewith, for your information, a copy of the report of Major R. Arnold, 5th Artillery, of his inspection of the Massachusetts State troops at the camp grounds at South Framingham, Mass.

I have read Major Arnold's exhaustive report with great interest and have noted with lively satisfaction his remarks on the military appearance, soldierly bearing, and personal pride of the troops inspected. That the appearance of the soldiers ranked them as men of intelligence and exemplary habits is a commendation that was to be expected in the case of the militia in the old Bay State, and I beg to offer you and the command inspected my sincere congratulations. I have the honor to be, etc.,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

In reply Governor Long wrote as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 9, 1880.

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., transmitting a copy of the report of Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery, of his inspection of the Massachusetts State troops at their recent encampment. Permit me to express my gratification at the favorable character of Major Arnold's report, and my appreciation of the value of compliments proceeding from such high authorities in military science as Major Arnold and yourself. Yours very truly,

JOHN D. LONG.

Capt. W. A. Bancroft, Co. B, 5th regiment, tendered his resignation some time since for the reason that he could not find time to attend to his duties. It is understood that the Captain is to attend a law school this winter, and felt obliged to give up the captaincy. Col. Trull forwarded the paper to Gen. Sutton with the following endorsement:

The service cannot afford to lose Capt. Bancroft as he is one of the best officers in the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and I suggest that he be granted a leave of absence.

Gen. Sutton added to the endorsement: I am also of the opinion that Capt. Bancroft should, if possible, be retained in the service. I would respectfully suggest that leave of absence be granted him until July, 1881.

The application has been returned from the Adjutant-General's Office with the following endorsement upon it:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 26, 1880.

Respectfully returned, disapproved. Leave of absence as above indicated will be granted Capt. Bancroft upon his application. This officer has received not only the commendation of his superiors in the State service, but of the United States Army officer detailed to inspect the militia during the annual encampment, and his discharge at the present time would be injurious to both his company and regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

A. HUN BERRY, Adjutant-General.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

VARIOUS officers have asked us to criticize the most un-military conduct of the Chaplain of the 18th Brooklyn during the review of the 1st and 2d New York Divisions, in bowing right and left to the crowd as he rode by. It can hardly be supposed that Col. Austen is ignorant as to the proprieties in such a case, nor is he ignorant of the fact that his own fitness for command is to be tested by his ability to maintain discipline over all under his authority. Is it not time for Col. Austen to give heed to his own reputation and that of his regiment as a military organization? We believe Mr. Beecher is a man of altogether too much good sense to disregard the wishes of his commanding officer in a matter of this kind.

As ordinance has been passed giving the 3d Pennsylvania regiment a lease at \$10 per year of the old parade ground in Philadelphia, and measures will be taken at once to build an armory. They hope to take possession of the building about April 1, 1881. The 1st regiment have raised \$70,000 of the \$240,000 required for their new armory, and a fair will be held in December to secure more. The plans for the building show a front of 128 feet on Broad street, and a depth of 224 feet on Callowhill street.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD, Denver, Colorado, are now up to the standard of 75 men, and have drills on the plains outside of the town every Sunday, field movements without arms, and are getting in fine shape.

It has been suggested that Gen. Frederick Townsend's incumbency of the office of Adjutant-General of New York State might render him ineligible for Presidential Elector, he resigned that position on the 30th ult., and his resignation was accepted by the Governor on November 1. Gen. Townsend had previously resigned his position as Director in the New York State National Bank, Albany.

SOME of our contemporaries in the interior of New York State are already nominating candidates for the office of Commissary General of Ordnance, General Wylie's term expiring on January 1st next. If the officers and men of the State force were consulted, or they were given the privilege of voting for this office, General Wylie would be returned by an almost unanimous vote. He is the most popular officer (Commissary General of Ordnance) that the State has had for many years; is always at his post, and ever found ready and willing to please and oblige the officers of the State. The department is in good hands, and should be so continued.

DAKOTA is to have another regiment of militia, and active steps are to be taken to have the Territorial legislature pass the necessary laws sustaining Governor Ordway in his efforts to place the militia on an efficient footing to protect the Territory from the depredations of the Indians.

The Cushing Guards, Newburyport, Mass., celebrated their 105th anniversary by a grand ball on October 25. A parade and target practice was held in the afternoon.

It is understood that the 1st N. Y. Division will benefit by the "Boys in Blue." Efforts are being made to form three or four companies from the members of the Blackie Zouaves not already in the National Guard. The Zouaves are the finest organization in the N. Y. State Boys in Blue, and the regiments fortunate enough to obtain the new companies should be very thankful.

The quarterly returns of the 10th New York Brigade, show but a total of 523 officers and men, viz., General and Staff, 12; 51st regiment, 436; Battery H, 66; Troop C, 67.

COMPANY G, 9th New York, Capt. De Groot, will have a full dress drill and reception at the regimental armory, Tuesday evening, November 23.

PRIVATE JOSEPH BREWSTER has been awarded the "Bairns" medal for recruiting in Company B, 23d New York, The "Wood" medal, offered for recruiting in the company could not be awarded this year, as three of the members tied on the number of recruits.

WM. KIRBY, Company C, 23d New York, has been elected 2d Lieut., Co. E, 13th regt. The new lieutenant entered the State service as a drummer in the 14th, and after serving three years was transferred to the 23d, and has almost completed his full term of seven years. His record in the 23d was of the very best, but one absence being scored against him.

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM will inspect the several companies of the 1st regt., Pa., on Nov. 8, 16, and 22. Assembly at the armory in State uniform at 8.30 p. m. on each occasion.

MAJOR RYAN, commanding the Philadelphia State Fencibles, is actively engaged in organizing four new companies for his command from the West Philadelphia Club, a political organization, well drilled and disciplined. If successful the Fencibles will be organized as a regiment, with Major Ryan as colonel.

CAPT. JAMES C. ABRAMS, Co. G, 7th New York, compliments, in orders, the following members of the company for having missed but one drill during the past season: Sergt. G. E. Snevely, Corp. W. E. Turner and W. P. Atkinson, Privates J. F. Attridge, J. B. Black, J. W. Hale, W. M. Harlan, and G. W. Pease.

The members of Company H, 22d New York, have promoted 2d Lieut. Charles Foxwell, Co. C, to be their captain.

ADJUTANT GENERAL A. HUN BERRY, Mass., has ordered the suspension of all drills at the City armory, Worcester, the walls being badly cracked and the building generally deemed unsafe. The armory was erected by the city in 1874.

ADJUTANT R. C. WINSTON, 5th regt., Illinois N. G., reports the following as the effective strength of the regiment: 8 companies, 31 commissioned officers, 445 enlisted men; total strength, 479.

TARGET PRACTICE.

THE CHAMPION MARKSMAN'S BADGE, 1880.—The rifle season of 1880 is on its very last legs, but two matches being left for the final decision in the competition; so on Wednesday, Oct. 27, the National Guard marksmen of both divisions were present in force to compete in the next to the last match of the year. The weather was decidedly against a large attendance, but the men who had failed to secure the decoration in regular class practice were eager for another chance, and despite the dull heavy weather, bad light and troublesome wind the executive officer recorded 150 entries, among whom were representatives of even the non-shooting regiments of both divisions. The conditions were the same as for first class practice, 200 and 500 yards, five rounds, with the State rifle, each man, however, being permitted to use any ammunition, with two trials at each range. The mass of the competitors sought for the State decoration, while the few were looking for the special trophy and division of entrance fees. Among this party were officers and men of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 23d, and 47th regiments, and a most lively competition was had for the honors. At the first range, 200 yards, even the "duffers" shot well, 20 and better showing to the fore, with Lockwood, of the 7th, best on 23 out of 25. Thompson, Alder, and Underwood, same regiment, 21. Dolan, of the 12th, and Cochrane, 8th, held the same figures. A few of the very strong men broke up on this trial, but contented themselves with the fact that the next five rounds would tell a different story. True enough the second round showed a marked improvement, Lockwood's 23 being tied, while a large number held 22 and 21. The shooting was considered very close, and all changed to new field, 500 yards, satisfied that under the conditions of wind and weather, an 18 or 19 man had an equal chance with those of 21, 22, or 23. The wind and light were most annoying at this range, and true enough the tables were turned, for Lockwood, one of the 23 men, went sailing for blackbirds, while Miller, one of the low men, headed the list with a splendid 24. The shooting on this string was not good, though a few of the men did secure 20 and 22. Ed. Price, of the 7th, held the lead at the close on 42 out of the 50, 2 points in excess of all competitors. The second and last string was then commenced, and each man bent every nerve to beat the record and secure top place, Lockwood's chance was gone, still his misfortunes clung, and he retired on the fourth shot. Alder, the other 23 man, sent up the magpie twice, and with a total of 42 had still no chance to win. Thomson, the 24 man, stood to win on 43, but was tied by Captain Price, who, through having two magpies at 500, had to take a back seat. Dolan found a goose on his last and was way down, while the old stand by Van Heusen suffered from a surfeit of blackbirds. Ed. Price, who was beaten by Thomson, and his brother, the captain, shot in fine form, putting up a splendid 23 to his 21 at 200, and won the match, with one point to spare, 44 to 43. Of the 150 entries in this match 66 made the requisite score to win the decoration, yet 57 of the entries failed to find the target but once at 500 yards. Had many of these men the slightest instruction at this distance the number of marksmen would be swelled, but on such a day, with bad light and worse wind and the best men struggling for supremacy in the match, the mass were neglected, and as stated, came to grief. The following are the best scores in the match:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
E. W. Price, 7th regt.	43545-21.	45554-23.	44
H. B. Thomson, 7th regt.	44434-19.	55455-24.	43
J. L. Price, 7th regt.	54544-22.	53535-21.	43
J. R. B. Bayley, 47th regt.	55432-21.	35544-21.	42
F. Alder, 7th regt.	45554-23.	44353-19.	42
T. Miller, Jr., 7th regt.	34333-16.	55455-24.	40
H. Douglas, 8th regt.	34453-19.	35445-21.	40
W. H. Cochrane, 8th regt.	54444-21.	35335-19.	40
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.	45444-21.	52444-19.	40
F. G. Fulgraff, 22d regt.	44554-22.	53343-18.	40
C. Heizman, 8th regt.	44334-18.	44535-21.	39
M. P. Ross, Gat. Battery E.	44244-18.	54444-21.	39
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt.	45434-20.	44452-19.	39
H. T. Lockwood, 7th regt.	55445-23.	44523-16.	39
N. D. Ward, 9th regt.	49445-18.	32555-20.	38
T. G. Austin, 23d regt.	34334-17.	25445-17.	37
S. P. Wells, 7th regt.	44444-20.	25442-17.	37
W. E. Hatfield, 7th regt.	24554-20.	22345-16.	37
W. J. Underwood, 7th regt.	44544-21.	22345-15.	36
W. H. Scott, 14th regt.	49435-19.	03534-15.	34

The last day of the season will be Saturday, Nov. 6, when the "Marksmen's Badge" match will be called at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued all day, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance; Remington military rifles. Open to members of the association and members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform. Two entries allowed; 50 cents each entry. This will be the last chance for members of the National Guard to win the Marksmen's Decoration of 1880. Match will be shot in rain or shine. No original entries received after 3 p. m. In uniform means jacket, cap, trousers, and belt only.

man must shoot with his own rifle. After the match, competitors making 25 points or over, can obtain a certificate to that effect by applying at the N. R. A. Office, No. 23 Park Row, N. Y. City. The "Alford" match will also be shot at 3 P. M.

In connection with this match we publish the following explanation from Sergeant Benedict, 13th regiment, who was stated was disqualified in the marksman's badge match of October. The sergeant shot with a borrowed rifle, which, on being tested, had but a 4 1/2 lb. trigger pull, so was condemned by Capt. Robbins. He, however, allowed Benedict a new entry and furnished ammunition with which the sergeant qualified and won his badge. The sergeant was clearly not to blame in the matter, and being on the non-com. staff of the 13th could not shoot with a regularly assigned company rifle.

SIXTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—The annual fall meeting 6th New York Division was held at the East Syracuse range October 27 with a fair attendance but most unfavorable weather conditions, it being a cold, raw day, with poor light and a strong shifting breeze. The first match was at 200 yards, all comers, subscription, 7 rounds, and was won by O. G. Jones, Troop C, on the following fine score, 5 4 5 4 4 5—32. The second contest was for the division prize offered by the State, teams of twelve from each organization in the division, 200 and 500 yards, State rifle, five rounds at each. The 48th Oswego and 51st Syracuse were the only regiments represented. At the first distance the team of the 48th shot very close, averaging a shade under centre, while in the 51st Furness went to pieces having two misses, while Lefevre, one of their very strong men, also secured a zero. The result was a lead of ten points for Oswego, 232 to 222. The wind at the second range caused more than one of the reliable to break up, and losers and outsiders were varied with misses. Watson, De Rusha and Patterson were the victims in the Oswego team, while Hitchcock, Lyman and Furness pulled down the score of the Syracuse riflemen. At the close Oswego had added four more points to its lead and won the prize with fourteen points to spare, 448 to 434.

The following are the scores:

48TH REGIMENT.		51ST REGIMENT.	
200.	500. Tl.	200.	500. Tl.
Houghton.....21	22	McElroy.....20	21
Perkins.....21	23	Wilkinson.....21	20
Barnes.....19	22	Lefevre.....18	21
Barton.....21	19	Randall.....18	21
Sullivan.....20	19	Griffin.....19	20
Earl.....17	21	Butler.....20	19
Muller.....17	19	Blakeley.....18	20
Watson.....22	14	Kendall.....19	19
De Rusha.....21	13	Lombard.....18	37
Cleming.....17	16	Lyman.....20	14
Hillick.....17	16	Hitchcock.....17	9
Patterson.....19	13	Furness.....13	10
232 216 448		222 212 434	

The next match of the meeting was open to teams of five from any company in the division for five cash prizes (\$55), 200 yards, State rifle, seven rounds. Five organizations entered the match, Oswego and Syracuse having another strong fight for the honors. The shooting was, however, very tame, the winning team not showing an average of centre. Co. A, 48th regiment, was the first with 135 out of the possible 175, as follows:

CO. A, 48TH REGT., OSWEGO.		TROOP C, SYRACUSE.	
Perkins.....5434545—30	Jones.....5345445—30		
Barnes.....4345454—29	Gadow.....4454553—30		
Barton.....3454343—26	Smith.....4454353—28		
Sullivan.....3343444—25	Albiter.....3443304—23		
Miller.....4544044—25	Mantel.....3154033—22		
135		133	

Co. D, 51st regiment, Syracuse, 190; Co. G, 48th regiment, Fulton, 123; 35th Separate Company, Oneida, 115. A 200 yards, rifle, subscription match followed, with A. C. Gates the winner on the following score: 4 5 4 5 4 5—32 out of 35. The officers' match, 200 yards, State rifles, was won by Capt. L. L. Barnes, 48th regiment, Oswego, with the following score: 4 3 4 5 4 5—29, while Col. C. V. Houghton, 48th regiment, won the director's badge, 200 and 500 yards, with 5 3 4 5 4—22, 3 5 5 5 4—22 out of the possible 50. James Thistlethwait, of Lion, won the Crouse badge, 800 and 1,000 yards, with a score of 92 out of the possible 100 points. Capt. Wm. B. Randall, 51st regiment, was the executive officer of the meeting.

—The Board of Directors' National Rifle Association will hold a regular meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880, at 3 P. M. **MASSACHUSETTS.**—The annual fall rifle matches of Co. D, 1st regiment, Mass., Roxbury City Guard, will take place at Walnut Hill, Thursday, Nov. 11. The first match will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and the other matches will follow in regular order. No member will be allowed to shoot in match No. 1 after 2.45 P. M. The programme consists of 7 matches, military distances. No. 6 is a skirmisher's match, 500 yards, open to the militia and U. S. Army located in the State. No. 7 is an off hand 200 yards open to militia and U. S. Army. Capt. Matthews cordially invites the officers and men of the Army to enter these matches.

CONNECTICUT.—The second annual Brigade tournament of the Connecticut National Guard began at Quinnipiac, Wednesday, the 20th of October, continuing till Thursday night. At the close of the shooting the scores were: 2d regiment, 916, with two shots to make; 1st regiment, 834, with twelve shots to fire; 4th regiment, 825, with twenty-one shots to fire. The abrupt termination was owing to the darkness. In ten of the nineteen companies which entered for the prize shooting, i. e., in the company team match, the result was as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
Co. E, New Britain, 1st regt.....	219	195	414
Co. K, Wallingford, 2d regt.....	193	211	404
Co. I, Meriden, 2d regt.....	210	193	402
Co. F, Hartford, 1st regt.....	200	193	393
Co. G, South Manchester, 1st regt.....	205	185	390
Co. H, Hartford, 1st regt.....	199	189	388
Co. H, Waterbury, 2d regt.....	200	185	385
Co. K, Hartford, 1st regt.....	192	187	379
Co. K, Stratford, 4th regt.....	186	192	378
New Haven Co., Foot Guard.....	196	163	362
Co. B, Bridgeport, 4th regt.....	199	159	358
Co. E, New Haven, 2d regt.....	189	166	355
Co. F, New Haven, 2d regt.....	203	180	383
Hartford Co., Foot Guard.....	196	128	324
Co. B, Hartford, 1st regt.....	183	121	304
Co. D, New Haven, 2d regt.....	158	119	277
Co. A, New Haven, 5th regt.....	148	83	231
Co. D, South Norwalk, 4th regt.....	131	84	215
Co. F, Norwalk, 4th regt.....	130	63	195

The prizes, eleven in number, were awarded to the companies in the order given above. The highest prize went to Lieut. G. G. La Barnes, Co. K, 2d regt., his score being 61. In the individual match Sergt. J. W. Crane, Co. H, 1st regt., won the Winchester rifle, score 39; E. W. Whitlock, Co. E, taking second prize, with same score. In the 2d regiment match, Co. K, Wallingford, wins the regimental cup for the second time. (It is to be won three times before coming in possession by one company.) Private Whitlock wins the General Smith medal, valued at \$125, and Capt. Allen the Col. Bacon medal, valued at \$75. The remaining prizes were in cash from \$15 to \$1 each, aggregating \$100. Much credit is due to Major James E. Stetson, the Brigade Inspector of Target Practice, and the interest manifested by Brig. Gen. Stephen B. Smith on the occasion is worthy of commendation. Another match will take place early in November.

—Co. E, 6th regiment, New Jersey, practiced at the Stockton range October 26 for the Marksmen's Badge, offered by the State, 200 and 500 yards. The following members of the company were successful: Joseph Maloney, 32; E. P. Fougerey, 32; John Redfield, 31; B. W. Cloud, 30; P. Madara, 30; N. Allen, 28; W. Kercher, 27.

—CORPL. JOHN SHEPHERD, Co. D, 23d New York, won the last contest for the Saterlee Medal at Creedmoor score, 39.

—Co. B, 21st New York (Poughkeepsie), paraded for target practice October 25, thirty men under Capt. Corcoran reporting at the range. The result of the shooting was: first prize and the company gold medal to Lieut. O. Cook, score 28, second prize and company silver medal to Private James White, score 26. In the team shooting Co. I succeeded in leading with 120, Co. A had 128, while F scored 98 and C 71. The team prize was a splendid pair of bronze vases.

—GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER and staff, 1st N. Y. Division, went to Creedmoor and contested for marksmen's decorations on Wednesday, October 27, with the following result: Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 33; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sandford, 36; Gen. Alexander Shaler, 33; Col. Carl Jussen, 33; Maj. Wm. De Lancey Boughton, 27.

—The Jewell-Robbins argument on the proper method of conducting class practice at Creedmoor has been decided by General Headquarters S. N. Y., special orders having been issued directing that the "manner of the rifle practice of the 7th regiment on September 12, 1880, be not questioned."

—ADJ.-GEN. LATTA, Pennsylvania N. G., announces that the season for rifle practice in the field will close November 15, and requires full reports of the year's work from brigade and regimental inspectors. Marksmen's badges will be awarded on receipt of the reports.

—A FOREIGN exchange makes this point: "There can be very little doubt that the Marshman Court-martial will necessitate more stringent regulations being enforced, not only at the meetings of the National Rifle Association but also at all rifle contests throughout the kingdom. At these competitions it is difficult to eliminate altogether the 'pot hunting' element, for there will always be a certain proportion of men who will compete only for the money value of the prizes. As a case in point, we mention the following, which recently occurred at a country meeting: Six squads were competing for a prize, two from town A, and four from other towns. Towards the end of the match, one of the squads of town A, seeing that they had no chance of winning, were discovered to be firing at the target allotted to their brother townsmen, so as, if possible, to ensure their success. Of course, they were disqualified. Another trick, we understand, was discovered at Wimbledon some years ago. A, with a match rifle, and B, with an Enfield, happen-

ing to be told off at adjacent targets, for different matches, to fire about the same time, agreed to shoot at one another's targets, and share the proceeds. Naturally, A, firing at B's shorter distances and larger bull's-eye, would make a top score."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The sharp ended bayonet scabbard is to be discarded in the British army.

The government of India have purchased a number of Lancaster breechloading guns and express sporting rifles for presentation to various rajahs and princes at the durbar to be held at Lahore, by the Viceroy, in November.

The Moncrieff principle of mounting guns on disappearing carriages, which allow the weapon to sink under cover of the parapet with the recoil and rise when loaded to the firing position by the action of a counter-weight, is being extended to such of the British stations abroad as present defensive features suitable to the employment of the system, which is much more useful in some situations than in others. A number of these carriages have been prepared at the Royal Arsenal and sent to Bermuda.

BATTERIES are to be erected at Barbadoes, Demerara, and Jamaica, and armaments are being forwarded for their effectual equipment, in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the defence of the colonies.

At this time of the year, it is the practice in the British Army to send one corporal and one private from each cavalry regiment to Canterbury, to undergo a course of military equitation for nine months.

A CIRCULAR from the Colonial Office has been gazetted at Ottawa stating that, by an Order in Council, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, will be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from the 1st September last.

A SHORT and interesting report by H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa has been published in the Italian *Maritime Review* of the cruise of the *Vettor Pisani*, an Italian corvette of 300 horse-power, from Shanghai to Hankow and back, and thence to Hong Kong and Manila. Not only is it the first time a European prince has visited Hankow, the most distant of the five open or "treaty" ports on the great "Blue River," but no war steamer, or indeed any vessel so large, has hitherto made the passage in the month of April.

Two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition for the Nordenfeldt machine guns have been issued for the use of Her Majesty's ships composing the squadron in the Mediterranean, and are now in course of transmission from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to Portsmouth for immediate despatch.

A CONTEST came off at Dungeness, England, recently, between a military balloon and an eight-inch howitzer. It was, we are told, one of the ordinary service balloons, such as would serve for the ascent of one or two scouts, and it was permitted to rise to a height of 800 feet. The howitzer was placed at a distance of 2,000 yards, but the gunners, the London *Standard* is informed, were not instructed as to the precise range, but were required to find it for themselves. An eight-inch shell was accordingly fired into the air as a trial shot, and this, despite the novelty of the target, sufficed to supply the gunners with the necessary information. The next shot brought down the balloon. The projectile was a shrapnel shell, it appears, and the fuse had been so well timed that the shell burst just in front of the balloon, projecting something like 300 bullets through the fabric, and causing its immediate descent. What effect this experiment will have upon military ballooning we know not, but it is very evident that scouts in the air cannot consider themselves safe within the ordinary range of a field piece.

THEY do not play at soldiering in the British cavalry. At 5.15 A. M. the recruit is in the stable attending to his horse. At 5.45 riding drill commences and lasts until 7.30. Then the private has breakfast, for which he is allowed five minutes, after which he makes his bed, changes his dress for stable duty, then puts on his uniform and is in the gymnasium at 8.30. After an hour's

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violent exercise he again changes his dress and goes back to the stables. There he remains until one o'clock, cleaning the stables and thoroughly grooming his horse. He then has ten minutes for dinner, and passes the time until 2.15 in cleaning his equipments, after which he goes through an hour and a quarter at foot drill. Then comes the school, which lasts till five. After that he once more changes his garments and goes to the stables, where he is kept busy attending to his horse until 6.15. At 6.30 he has supper, and from seven to eight he has to clean his boots, spurs, belts and other equipments. In addition to the above, he has to take his share of fatigue duty, such as sweeping the barracks, carrying hay, corn and straw to the stables. Once a week he has to mount guard in the stables all night.

THE Russian navy estimates for 1881 are as follows: Administration, \$768,871; training establishments, \$269,595; medical service and hospitals, \$392,146; wages ashore, \$1,749,094; victualling, \$466,555; ships on home service, \$1,703,649; ships on foreign service, \$1,313,050; hire and maintenance of buildings, \$344,627; commands, \$215,900; rewards and grants for children, \$261,356; hydrographical service, \$195,415; workmen's wages, \$1,314,177; marine artillery, (including mines, \$245,000,) \$708,080; building works and repairs, \$958,709; clothing, \$470,454; naval construction, \$2,060,027; preparing materials and reserves for ditto, \$1,728,756; lighthouses, \$139,000; sundries, \$204,743; total, \$15,339,515. The present exchange value of the rouble is about 50 cents, and it is on this basis that the Russian estimate has been reduced to dollars. The increase of the estimates this year is 1,378,869, chiefly owing to the presence of Admiral Lenovsky's fleet in the Pacific. The increase of 240,000

roubles in the victualling department is ascribed to the rise in the price of provisions, owing to the fall in value of the rouble, etc. The increase in the maintenance of ships on foreign service is 751,518 roubles. In naval construction, there is a decrease of 879,947 roubles; but in the preparation of materials for ditto, there is an increase of 502,594 roubles. The pension fund now amounts to 16,875,560 roubles, and will reach 17,205,798 (\$8,602,899), by the end of 1881. The endowment fund of the Sebastopol Naval Library will reach 36,950 roubles by the beginning of next year.

THE gallantry of the medical officers, says the *United Service Gazette*, must also be borne in mind. "They can no longer be called 'non-combatants.' In every action of late years they have never hesitated to expose themselves in the thick of the fight where by doing so they could be of use. Surg-Major Preston, of the 66th, was in the very 'hurly-burly' of the battle of Mairwand, and was the second man in the regiment hit. He was desperately wounded—shot through one arm and both loins, and would have died in the retreat, from loss of blood and thirst, but for Capt. Slade, R.A., who, finding him lying helpless on the road after a camel on which he had been placed had broken down, hoisted him upon a gun limber and carried him into Candahar."

THE Swedish Government have decided upon a new eight-centimetre field gun for the Swedish Army, and have given Messrs. Krupp a large order for the weapon. They have also agreed upon a new eleven-centimetre siege gun to be supplied by the same firm. In the Life Guards the lance has been replaced by the carbine, and the government have in view the arming of the cavalry throughout with the sabres and breechloading carbines. Finally, a commission has been appointed to select the best breech-loader rifle for the Swedish infantry.

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DAWLEY—CARTER.—On Wednesday, October 27, 1886, at 1002 Leary street, San Francisco, by Rev. S. G. Lines, Miss Ida Dawley and Lieut. W. H. CARTER, R. Q. M., 6th Cavalry. No cards.

NEILSON—ROBERTS.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, by the Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, LOUIS NEILSON, of New York City, to ANNE PERRY, daughter of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

MITCHELL—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, November 3, 1886, at St. Mark's Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Jos. H. Ryland, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John W. Davis, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Col. M. M. Van Beuren, to CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL, all of New York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Summit, N. J., Oct. 28, 1886, CORNELIA V., wife of H. N. T. Arnold, U. S. Navy, youngest granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. John Conway, of the New Jersey line of the Army of 1776. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

GOODRICH.—At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 29, 1886, at the age of one year and ten months, MILTON, only son of Eleanor Milnor and Lieut. Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. Navy.

NEWMITH.—In New York City, Nov. 1, at the residence of C. A. Anderson, Esq., 163 East 73d st., Lieut. LOUIS A. NEWMITH, U. S. Army (retired), formerly of Derry, N. H., aged 32 years, 3 months and 6 days.

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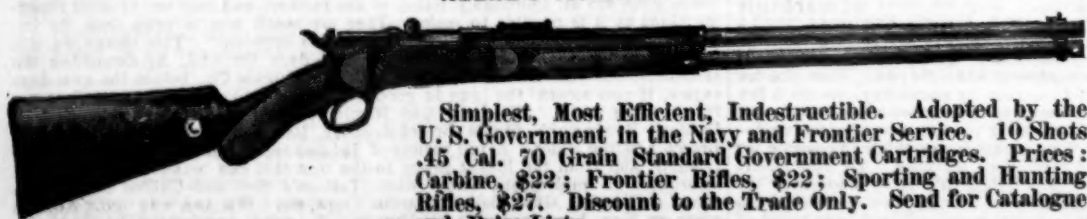
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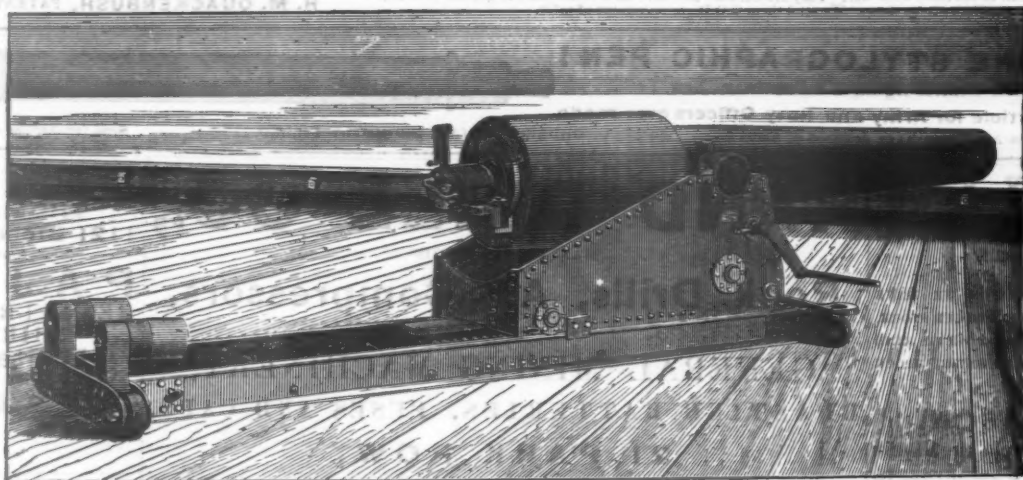
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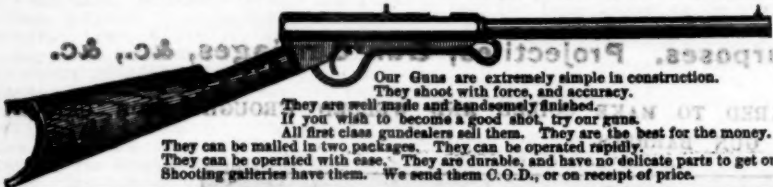
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